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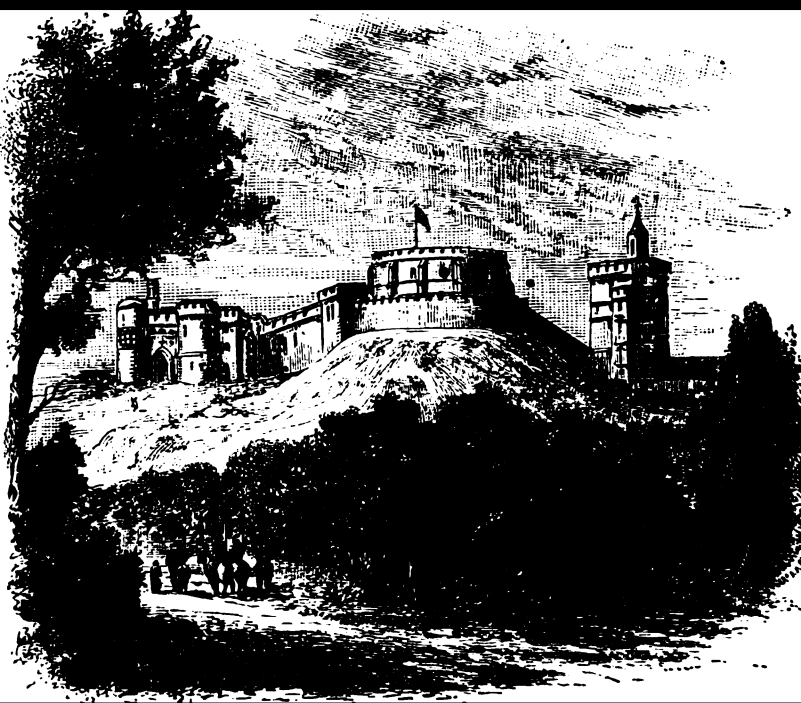
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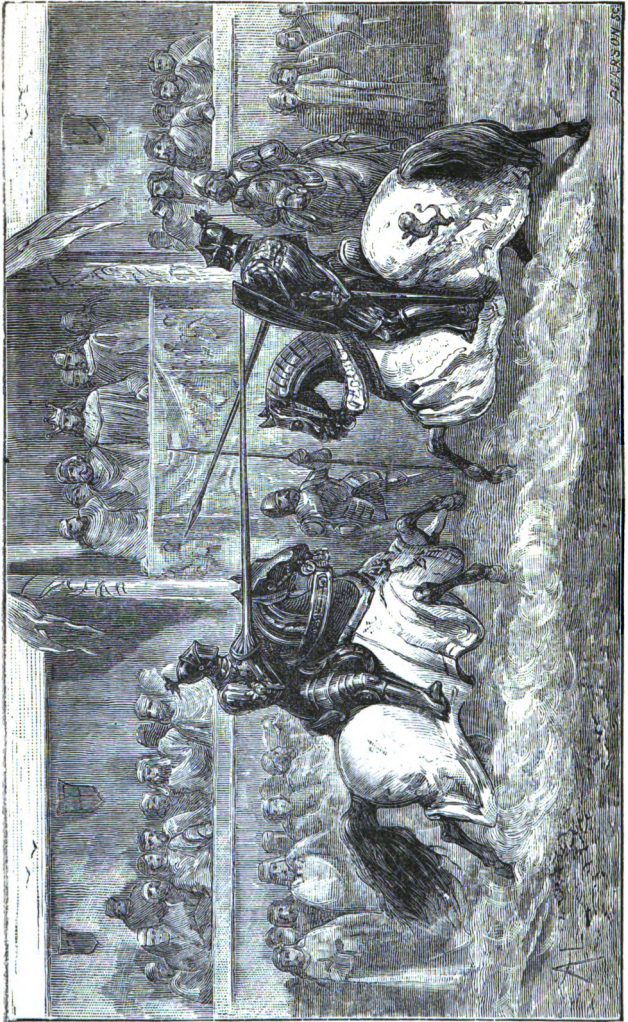
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*Shakespeare's King Richard ii.,
with intr., story of play, notes ...*

William Shakespeare





A COMBAT IN THE LISTS.

Longmans' Modern Series

SHAKESPEARE'S

KING RICHARD II.

WITH

*INTRODUCTION, STORY OF PLAY, NOTES, GLOSSARY
EXAMINATION PAPERS, AND AN APPENDIX
OF PREFIXES AND TERMINATIONS*

TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW CODE IN 'ENGLISH'

BY

JOHN W. ALLEN



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INTRODUCTION.

SECTION I.

1. **Short Account of Shakespeare's Life.**—William Shakespeare was born in a low-ceiled room of a house in Henley Street, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in April 1564. The town was then, as it is now, a quiet country place lying among rich meadows, in one of the prettiest parts of England. At the time of Shakespeare the town possessed about fourteen hundred inhabitants. The houses were built of timber and clay, and the two chief buildings were the church and the Guildhall. The latter was the public hall where the business of the town was transacted, meetings were held, and here occasionally companies of strolling actors performed.

John Shakespeare was one of the chief men in Stratford. A glover by trade, he also farmed some land, and was held in such good repute by his fellow-townsmen that he became alderman and high bailiff. He married Mary Arden, the daughter of his landlord, and by this marriage he became possessed of considerable landed property. Their third child was William Shakespeare. When old enough he was sent to the Stratford Free Grammar School, and there learned to read and write, which no doubt was more than either his father or mother could do. It is also probable that he learned some Latin and Greek, and during his life in London he acquired a knowledge of French and a little Italian.

When Shakespeare was about fourteen years of age, his father began to get into difficulties, and for several years he gradually became poorer and poorer, until in 1587 we find that he was actually arrested for debt. Very little is known of Shakespeare's life during these few years, though it is probable that he was removed from school and assisted his father in his business. In November 1582, when only eighteen years of

age, he was married to Anne Hathaway, and for four or five years after his marriage he lived at Stratford. In 1586 or 1587 Shakespeare left his native town to seek his fortune in London. Here he became an actor, and at the same time he wrote new plays and re-wrote old ones. Being of careful and steady habits, he gradually saved money and became a shareholder in the Blackfriars Theatre. Later on he was part owner of the Globe Theatre.

In 1593 he published his first poem, and it was a great literary success. At this time Shakespeare was fortunate in having a generous patron, the young Earl of Southampton.

For the next few years he grew in worldly prosperity as well as in literary fame. He accumulated wealth and bought considerable property in Stratford, hoping to retire there and end his days as a country gentleman. This plan was carried out about the year 1610, though it is not quite certain in what year he finally left the stage and retired to Stratford. Here among the scenes of his boyhood he passed his time happily and peacefully in the company of his wife, children and grandchild. However, he kept up his interest in London by retaining his shares in the Globe Theatre until that building was destroyed by fire in 1613, when it is probable that some of the manuscripts of his plays were lost. He died on April 23, 1616, and was buried in Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon.

2. **Shakespeare's Writings.**—There are extant thirty-six plays and various minor poems attributed to Shakespeare. Some of these were not originally written by him, but he edited, recast, and refurbished them. His best-known writings are:—(1) Tragedies: *Hamlet, Lear, Macbeth, Othello, Julius Cæsar, Romeo and Juliet.* (2) English Histories: *King John, Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Richard III., Henry VIII.* (3) Comedies: *Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream, Merchant of Venice, As you Like it, Winter's Tale, &c.*¹ (4) Minor Poems: *Lucrece, Venus and Adonis, Sonnets.*

3. **Shakespeare's Grammar.**—In Shakespeare's time the grammar and vocabulary of the English language were in a state of transition. Hence his grammar is not only somewhat

¹ This is the usual classification, but it is purely artificial.

different from our own, but is by no means uniform in itself. In the Elizabethan age 'almost any part of speech can be used as any other part of speech. An adverb can be used as a verb, "They *askance* their eyes"; as a noun, "the *backward* and abysm of time"; or as an adjective, "a *seldom* pleasure." Any noun, adjective, or neuter [intrans.] verb can be used as an active [trans.] verb. You can "happy" your friend, "malice" or "foot" your enemy, or "fall" an axe on his neck. An adjective can be used as an adverb, and you can speak and act "easy," "free," "excellent"; or as a noun, and you can talk of "fair" instead of "beauty," and "a pale" instead of "a paleness." Even the pronouns are not exempt from these metamorphoses. A "he" is used for a man, and a lady is described by a gentleman as "the fairest *she* he has yet beheld." In the second place, every variety of apparent grammatical inaccuracy meets us. *He* for *him*, *him* for *he*; *spoke* and *took* for *spoken* and *taken*; plural nominatives with singular verbs; relatives omitted where they are now considered necessary; unnecessary antecedents inserted; *shall* for *will*, *should* for *would*, *would* for *wish*; *to* omitted after "*I ought*," inserted after "*I durst*"; double negatives; double comparatives ("more better," &c.) and superlatives; *such* followed by *which* [or *that*], *that* by *as*; *as* used for *as if*, *that* for *so that*; and lastly some verbs apparently with two nominatives, and others without any nominative at all.'—Dr. Abbott's *Shakespearian Grammar*.

4. **Shakespeare's Versification.**—Shakespeare's Plays are written mainly in what is known as *unrime* or *blank verse*; but all except the *Winter's Tale* contain rimes, and all except four have a number of prose lines. Rime is commoner in the early plays than it is in the late ones. Thus, *Love's Labour Lost* (1588) contains nearly 1,000 riming lines, whilst (if we except the songs) the *Winter's Tale* (about 1611) has none. *King John* has 150, *Julius Cæsar* 34, and the *Merchant of Venice* 124.

In speaking we lay a stress on particular syllables: this stress is called *accent*. When the words of a composition are so arranged that the accent recurs at regular intervals, the composition is said to be *metrical* or *rhythmical*. Rhythm, or Metre, is an embellishment of language which, though it does not constitute poetry itself, yet provides it with a suitably elegant dress;

hence most modern poets have written in metre. In blank verse the lines consist usually of ten syllables, of which the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth are accented. The line has therefore five like parts, each of which contains an unaccented followed by an accented syllable, as in the word *attend*. Each of these five parts forms what is called a *foot* or *measure*; and the five together form a *pentameter*. 'Pentameter' is a Greek word signifying 'five measures.' For the sake of variety, modifications of the feet, and even feet of other kinds, are sometimes introduced.

(a) After the tenth syllable one or two unaccented syllables (rarely monosyllables) are often added; as—

'Me thought | you said | you nei | ther lend | nor bor | row.'

(b) In any foot, but especially after a pause, the accent may be shifted from the second to the first syllable, provided it be not done in two adjoining feet:

'Feed', and | regard' | him not'. | Are' you | a man' ?'
'The han' | dle to'wards | my hand' ? | Come', let | me clutch' | thee.'

(c) In the words 'yesterday,' voluntary,' 'honesty,' &c., the syllables *-day, -ta, -ty,* &c., falling in the place of the accent, are, for the purposes of the verse, regarded as truly accented; but it should be carefully noted that *they do not become emphatic*:¹

'Bars' me | the right' | of vol'- | un- ta'- | ry choos' | ing.'

(d) We may have a succession of accented syllables:

'Why, now, blow wind, swell billow, and swim bark.'

(e) Two or even three unaccented syllables may occupy the place of one. Often, one of them is *slurred*; in all cases they should be read rapidly; as—

'Go make' | thyself' | like a nymph' | o' the sea'; | be sub' | ject
To no sight' | but thine' | and mine'.' Temp. I. ii. 301.

(f) Lines may have any number of feet from one to six.

At first Shakespeare followed the custom of earlier writers, and placed nearly all pauses at the ends of lines; but, in his

¹ Dr. Abbott estimates that rather less than one line out of three has the full number of five emphatic accents. About two out of three have four, and one out of fifteen has three only.

later writings, many pauses occur elsewhere, especially after the second and third feet.

N.B.—In some cases the rhythm requires that what we usually pronounce as one syllable shall be divided into two, as *-fier* (fire), *su-er* (sure), *mi-el* (mile), &c.; *too-elve* (twelve), *jaw-ee* (joy), &c. Similarly, *-she-on* (-tion or -sion).

The play of *King Richard II.* was probably written in the year 1593 or 1594. The first edition appeared in quarto in the year 1597. A third edition appeared in 1608, and in this the play was enlarged, as the title page tells us, 'With new additions of the Parliament Sceane and the deposing of King Richard.' These 'new additions' comprise the lines, Act IV. i., 156-323. These lines contain an account of the deposing of Richard, and were probably written with the rest of the play, but omitted in the earlier editions for fear of offending Queen Elizabeth, who was likely to be displeased at any reference to deposing an English sovereign, because of the league entered into by the Pope, Philip of Spain, and the other Catholic princes to depose her, and place Mary Queen of Scots on her throne.

Shakespeare based his play upon the events as recorded by Holinshed.

The following are extracts from his history, telling the story of the play :—

'It fell forth that in this Parliament, held at Shrewsbury, Henry, Duke of Hereford, accused Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, of certain words which he should utter in talk had betwixt them as they rode together lately betwixt London and Brentford, sounding highly to the King's dishonour. And for further proof thereof he presented a supplication to the King wherein he appealed the Duke of Norfolk in field of battle for a traitor, false and disloyal to the King and enemy unto the realm. This supplication was read before both the dukes in presence of the King; which done, the Duke of Norfolk took upon himself to answer it, declaring that whatever the Duke of Hereford had said against him other than well he lied falsely, like an untrue knight as he was. And when the King asked of the Duke of Hereford what he said to it, he, taking his hood off his head, said, "My sovereign lord, even as the supplication

which I took you importeth, right so I said for truth, that Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, is a traitor, false and disloyal to your royal majesty, your crown, and to all the states of your realm."

' Then the Duke of Norfolk, being asked what he said to this, he answered, " Right dear lord, with your favour that I make answer your cousin here, I say (your reverence saved) that Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, like a false and disloyal traitor that he is, doth lie, in that he hath or shall say of me otherwise than well." " No more," said the King, " we have heard enough ;" and herewith commanded the Duke of Surrey, for that turn Marshal of England, to arrest in his name the two dukes. The Duke of Lancaster, father to the Duke of Hereford, the Duke of York, Constable of England, and the Duke of Surrey, Marshal of the realm, undertook as pledges body for body for the Duke of Hereford ; but the Duke of Norfolk was not suffered to put in pledges, and so under arrest was led unto Windsor Castle, and there guarded with keepers that were appointed to see him safely kept.

' Now after the dissolving of the Parliament at Shrewsbury, there was a day appointed, about a six weeks after, for the King to come unto Windsor to hear and to take some order betwixt the two dukes, which had thus appealed each other. There was a great scaffold erected within the castle of Windsor for the King to sit with the lords and prelates of his realm ; and so, at the day appointed, he with the said lords and prelates being come thither and set in their places, the Duke of Hereford appellant, and the Duke of Norfolk defendant, were sent for to come and appear before the King, sitting there in his seat of justice. And then began Sir John Bushy to speak for the King, declaring to the lords how they should understand that where the Duke of Hereford had presented a supplication to the King, who was there set to minister justice unto all men that would demand the same, as appertained to his royal majesty, he therefore would now hear what the parties could say one against another ; and withal the King commanded the Dukes of Aumerle and Surrey, the one being constable and the other marshal, to go unto the two dukes, appellant and defendant, requiring them, on his behalf, to grow to some agreement ; and for his part, he would be ready to pardon all that had been said or done amiss betwixt them, touching any harm or dishonour to him or his realm ; but

they answered both assuredly that it was not possible to have any peace or agreement made betwixt them. When he heard what they had answered, he commanded that they should be brought forthwith before his presence, to hear what they would say.

‘Herewith an herald, in the King’s name, with loud voice commanded the dukes to come before the King, either of them to show his reason or else to make peace together without more delay.

‘When they were come before the King and lords, the King spake himself to them, willing them to agree and make peace together ; “for it is (said he) the best way ye can take.”

‘The Duke of Norfolk with due reverence hereunto answered, that it could not be so brought to pass, his honour saved.

‘Then the King asked of the Duke of Hereford what it was he demanded of the Duke of Norfolk, and what is the matter that ye cannot make peace together and become friends ?

‘Then stood forth a knight who, asking and obtaining licence to speak for the Duke of Hereford, said : “Right dear and sovereign lord, here is Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford and Earl of Derby, who saith, and I for him likewise say, that Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, is a false and disloyal traitor to you and your royal majesty, and to your whole realm ; and likewise the Duke of Hereford saith, and I for him, that Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, hath received 8,000 nobles to pay the soldiers that keep your town of Calais, which he hath not done as he ought ; and furthermore the said Duke of Norfolk hath been the occasion of all the treason that hath been contrived in your realm for the space of these eighteen years, and by his false suggestions and malicious counsel he hath caused to die and to be murdered your right dear uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, son to King Edward. Moreover the Duke of Hereford saith, and I for him, that he will prove this with his body against the body of the said Duke of Norfolk within lists.”

‘The King herewith waxed angry and asked the Duke of Hereford if these were his words, who answered : “Right dear lord, these are my words, and hereof I require right and the battle against him.”

‘There was a knight also that asked licence to speak for the

Duke of Norfolk, and, obtaining it, began to answer thus : "Right dear sovereign lord, here is Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, who answereth and saith, and I for him, that all which Henry of Lancaster hath said and declared (saving the reverence due to the King and his council) is a lie ; and the said Henry of Lancaster hath falsely and wickedly lied as a false and disloyal knight, and both hath been and is a traitor against you, your crown, royal majesty, and realm. This will I prove and defend as becometh a loyal knight to do with my body against his. Right dear lord, I beseech you, therefore, and your council, that it may please you, in your royal discretion, to consider and mark what Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, such a one as he is, hath said."

'The King then demanded of the Duke of Norfolk if these were his words, and whether he had any more to say. The Duke of Norfolk then answered for himself : "Right dear sir, true it is that I have received so much gold to pay your people of the town of Calais, which I have done, and I do avouch that your town of Calais is as well kept at your commandment as ever it was at any time before, and that there never hath been by any of Calais any complaint made unto you of me. Right dear and my sovereign lord, for the voyage that I made into France about your marriage I never received either gold or silver of you, nor yet for the voyage that the Duke of Aumerle and I made into Almaine, where we spent great treasure : marry true it is that once I laid an ambush to have slain the Duke of Lancaster, that there sitteth ; but nevertheless he hath pardoned me thereof, and there was good peace made betwixt us, for the which I yield him hearty thanks.

"This is that which I have to answer, and am ready to defend myself against mine adversary ; I beseech you, therefore, of right and to have the battle against him, in upright judgment."

'After this, when the King had communed with his council a little, he commanded the two dukes to stand forth, that their answers might be heard. The king then caused them once again to be asked if they would agree, and make peace together, and they both flatly answered that they would not ; and withal the Duke of Hereford cast down his gage, and the Duke of Norfolk took it up. The King, perceiving this demeanour betwixt them, sware by St. John the Baptist that he would never

seek to make peace betwixt them again. And therewith Sir John Bushy in name of the King and his council declared that the King and his council had commanded and ordained that they should have a place of battle appointed them at Coventry.

‘Here writers disagree about the day that was appointed; for some say it was upon a Monday in August, others upon St. Lambert’s day, being the seventeenth of September, others on the eleventh of September; but true it is that the King assigned them not only the day, but also appointed them lists and place for the combat, and thereupon great preparation was made, as to such a matter appertained.

‘At the time appointed the King came to Coventry, where the two dukes were ready, according to the order prescribed therein, coming thither in great array, accompanied with the lords and gentlemen of their lineages. The King caused a sumptuous scaffold or theatre and royal lists there to be erected and prepared. The Sunday before they should fight, after dinner, the Duke of Hereford came to the King (being lodged about a quarter of a mile without the town in a tower that belonged to Sir William Bagot), to take his leave of him, the morrow after being the day appointed for the combat; about the spring of the day came the Duke of Norfolk to the court to take leave likewise of the King.

‘The Duke of Hereford armed him in his tent, that was set up near to the lists; and the Duke of Norfolk put on his armour betwixt the gate and the barrier of the town, in a beautiful house, having a fair *perclois* (cluster of trees) of wood towards the gate, that none might see what was done within the house.

‘The Duke of Aumerle that day being High Constable of England, and the Duke of Surrey Marshal, placed themselves betwixt them, well armed and appointed; and when they saw their time, they first entered into the lists with a great company of men apparelled in silk sendal (fine linen) embroidered with silver, both richly and curiously, every man having a tipped staff to keep the field in order.

‘About the hour of Prime came to the barriers of the lists the Duke of Hereford, mounted on a white courser, barbed with green and blue velvet embroidered sumptuously with swans and antelopes of goldsmith’s work, armed at all points. The

Constable and Marshal came to the barriers, demanding of him what he was ; he answered, " I am Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, which am come hither to do my devoir against Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, as a traitor untrue to God, the King, his realm, and me." Then incontinently he sware upon the holy Evangelists that his quarrel was true and just, and upon that point he required to enter the lists.

' Then he put up his sword, which before he held naked in his hand, and putting down his visor, made a cross on his horse, and with spear in hand entered into the lists, and descended from his horse, and set him down in a chair of green velvet, at the one end of the lists, and there reposed himself, abiding the coming of his adversary.

' Soon after him entered into the field with great triumph King Richard, accompanied with all the peers of the realm, and in his company was the Earl of St. Paul, which was come out of France in post to see this challenge performed. The King had there above ten thousand men in armour, lest some fray or tumult might rise amongst his nobles, by quarrelling or partaking. When the King was set in his seat, which was richly hanged and adorned, a king-at-arms made open proclamation, prohibiting all men, in the name of the King and of the High Constable and Marshal, to enterprise or attempt to approach or touch any part of the lists, upon pain of death, except such as were appointed to order or marshal the field.

' The proclamation ended, another herald cried, " Behold here Henry of Lancaster, Duke of Hereford, appellant, which is entered into the lists royal to do his devoir against Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, defendant, upon pain to be found false and recreant."

' The Duke of Norfolk hovered on horseback at the entry of the lists, his horse being barbed with crimson velvet, embroidered richly with lions of silver and mulberry trees, and when he had made his oath before the Constable and Marshal that his quarrel was just and true, he entered the field manfully, saying aloud, " God aid him that hath the right," and then he departed from his horse, and sat him down in his chair, which was of crimson velvet curtained about with white and red damask. The Lord Marshal viewed their spears, to see that they were of equal length, and delivered the one spear himself to the Duke of

Hereford and sent the other unto the Duke of Norfolk by a knight. Then the herald proclaimed that the traverses and chairs of the champions should be removed, commanding them on the King's behalf to mount on horseback and address themselves to the battle and combat.

'The Duke of Hereford was quickly horsed, and closed his havier (helmet or visor), and cast his spear into the rest, and when the trumpet sounded set forward courageously towards his enemy six or seven paces. The Duke of Norfolk was not fully set forward, when the King cast down his warder and the heralds cried "Ho! ho!" Then the King caused their spears to be taken from them, and commanded them to repair again to their chairs, where they remained two long hours, while the King and his council deliberately consulted what order was best to be had in so weighty a cause. Finally, after they had devised and fully determined what should be done therein, the heralds cried silence, and Sir John Bushy, the King's secretary, read the sentence and determination of the King and his council, in a long roll, the effect whereof was that Henry, Duke of Hereford, should within fifteen days depart out of the realm, and not to return before the term of ten years were expired, except by the King he should be repealed again, and this upon pain of death; and that Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, because he had sown sedition in the realm by his words, should likewise avoid the realm, and never to return again into England, nor approach the border or confines thereof, upon pain of death, and that the King would stay the profits of his lands till he had levied thereof such sum of money as the duke had taken up of the King's treasurer for the wages of the garrison of Calais, which were still unpaid.

'When these judgments were once read, the King called before him both the parties, and made them to swear that the one should never come in place where the other was, willingly, nor keep any company together in any foreign region, which oath they both received humbly, and so went their ways. The Duke of Norfolk departed sorrowfully out of the realm into Almaine, and at the last came to Venice, where he for thought and melancholy deceased; for he was in hope, as writers record, that he should have been borne out in the matter by the King, which when it fell out otherwise, it grieved him not a little. The

Duke of Hereford took his leave of the King at Eltham, which there released four years of his banishment. So he took his journey over into Calais, and from thence went into France, where he remained.

‘A wonder it was to see what number of people ran after him in every town and street where he came, before he took the sea, lamenting and bewailing his departure, as who would say that when he departed the only shield, defence, and comfort of the commonwealth was faded and gone.

Act II., Scene I.—‘In this mean time the Duke of Lancaster departed out of this life at the Bishop of Ely’s place in Holborn, and lieth buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, on the north side of the high altar, by the Lady Blanche, his first wife.

‘The death of this duke gave occasion of increasing more hatred in the people of this realm toward the King, for he seized into his hands all the goods that belonged to him, and also received all the rents and revenues of his lands, which ought to have descended unto the Duke of Hereford by lawful inheritance, in revoking his letters patents, which he had granted to him before, by virtue whereof he might make his attorneys general to sue livery for him of any manner of inheritances or possessions that might from thenceforth fall unto him, and that his homage might be respited with making reasonable fine; whereby it was evident that the King meant his utter undoing.

‘This hard dealing was much disliked of all the nobility, and cried out against of the meaner sort; but namely, the Duke of York was therewith sore moved, who before this time had borne things with as patient a mind as he could, though the same touched him very near, as the death of his brother, the Duke of Gloucester, the banishment of his nephew, the said Duke of Hereford, and other injuries in great number, which for the slippery youth of the King he passed over for the time, and did forget as well as he might.’

During Richard’s absence in Ireland Henry Bolingbroke landed with a few followers at Ravenspurgh, in Yorkshire, and being joined by the Percys and the Nevilles, easily overthrew the men to whom Richard had entrusted his kingdom. The King, coming back from Ireland, was made captive in North

Wales, and, after being forced to issue from Chester writs for a new Parliament, was carried to London. Richard there resigned the crown.

‘In the meantime he sent the Earl of Salisbury over into England to gather a power together, by help of the King’s friends in Wales and Cheshire, with all speed possible, that they might be ready to assist him against the duke, upon his arrival, for he meant himself to follow the earl within six days after.

‘The earl, passing over into Wales, landed at Conway, and sent forth letters to the King’s friends, both in Wales and Cheshire, to levy their people, and to come with all speed to assist the King, whose request with great desire and very willing minds they did, hoping to have found the King himself at Conway, in so much that within four days’ space there were to the number of forty thousand men assembled, ready to march with the King against his enemies, if he had been there himself in person ; but when they missed the King there was a bruit (rumour) spread among them that the King was surely dead, which wrought such an impression and evil disposition in the minds of the Welshmen and others, that for any persuasion which the Earl of Salisbury might use they would not go forth with him till they saw the King ; only they were contented to stay fourteen days to see if he should come or not, but when he came not within that term they would no longer abide, but scaled and departed away.

‘King Richard being thus come unto the Castle of Flint on the Monday, the eighteenth of August, and the Duke of Hereford being still advertised from hour to hour by posts how the Earl of Northumberland sped, the morrow following being Tuesday, and the nineteenth of August, he came thither, and mustered his army before the King’s presence, which undoubtedly made a passing fair show, being very well ordered by the Lord Henry Percy, that was appointed general, or rather, as we may call him, master of the camp, under the duke, of the whole army.

‘There were come already to the castle, before the approaching of the main army, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Aumerle, the Earl of Worcester, and divers others. The archbishop entered first, and then followed the others, coming into the first ward.

'The King, that was walking aloft on the braves of the walls to behold the coming of the duke afar off, might see that the archbishop and the other were come, and as he took it to talk with him ; whereupon, he forthwith came down unto them, and beholding that they did their due reverence to him on their knees, he took them up, and drawing the archbishop aside from the residue, talked with him a good while, and, as it was reported, the archbishop willed him to be of good comfort, for he should be assured not to have any hurt, as touching his person ; but he prophesied not as a prelate, but as a Pilate, as by the sequel it well appeared.

' . . . After that the archbishop had now here at Flint communed with the King, he departed, and, taking his horse again, rode back to meet the duke, who began at that present to approach the castle and compassed it round about, even down to the sea, with his people arranged in good and seemly order at the foot of the mountains ; and then the Earl of Northumberland, passing forth of the castle to the duke, talked with him a while in sight of the King, being again got up to the walls, to take better view of the army, being now advanced within two bowshots of the castle, to the small rejoicing, ye may be sure, of the sorrowful King.

'The Earl of Northumberland, returning to the castle, appointed to the King to be set to dinner (for he was fasting till then), and after he had dined the duke came down to the castle himself, and entered the same all armed, his bassenet only excepted, and being within the first gate, he stayed there till the King came forth of the inner part of the castle unto him.

'The King, accompanied with the Bishop of Carlisle, the Earl of Salisbury, and Sir Stephen Scrope, knight, who bare the sword before him, and a few others, came forth into the outer ward, and sat down in a place prepared for him. Forthwith, as the duke got sight of the King, he showed a reverend duty, as became him, in bowing his knee ; and, coming forward, did so likewise the second and third time, till the King took him by the hand, and lift him up, saying, "Dear cousin, ye are welcome." The duke, humbly thanking him, said, "My sovereign lord and king, the cause of my coming at this present is (your honour saved) to have again restitution of my person, my lands, and heritage, through your favourable license." The King hereunto

answered, "Dear cousin, I am ready to accomplish your will, so that ye may enjoy all that is yours, without exception."

'There was also contained in the said bill [of accusation against Aumerle] that Bagot had heard the Duke of Aumerle say that he had liefer than twenty thousand pounds that the Duke of Hereford were dead, not for any fear he had of him but for the trouble and mischief that he was like to procure within the realm.

'After that the bill had been read and heard, the Duke of Aumerle rose up and said that, as touching the points in the bill concerning him, they were utterly false and untrue, which he would prove with his body, in what manner soever it should be thought requisite.

'On the Saturday next ensuing, the Lord Fitzwater herewith rose up and said to the King, that where the Duke of Aumerle excuseth himself of the Duke of Gloucester's death, "I say (quoth he) that he was the very cause of his death," and so he appealed him of treason, offering by throwing down his hood as a gage to prove it with his body. There were xx. other lords also that threw down their hoods, as pledges to prove the like matter against the Duke of Aumerle.

'The Duke of Aumerle threw down his hood to try it against the Lord Fitzwater, as against him that lied falsely in that he charged him with, by that his appeal. These gages were delivered to the Constable and Marshal of England, and the parties put under arrest.

'The Duke of Surrey stood up also against the Lord Fitzwater, avouching that where he had said that the appellants were cause of the Duke of Gloucester's death it was false, for they were constrained to sue the same appeal in like manner as the said Lord Fitzwater was compelled to give judgment against the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel, so that the suing of the appeal was done by coercion, and if he said contrary he lied; and therewith he threw down his hood.

'The Lord Fitzwater answered hereunto that he was not present in the Parliament house when judgment was given against them, and all the lords bear witness thereof.

'Moreover, where it was alleged that the Duke of Aumerle should send two of his servants unto Calais to murder the

Duke of Gloucester, the said Duke of Aumerle said that if the Duke of Norfolk affirm it he lied falsely, and that he would prove it with his body, throwing down another hood which he had borrowed.

‘The same was likewise delivered to the Constable and Marshal of England, and the King licensed the Duke of Norfolk to return, that he might arraign his appeal.’

‘Request was made by the Commons, that sith King Richard had resigned, and was lawfully deposed from his royal dignity, he might have judgment decreed against him, so as the realm were not troubled by him, and that the causes of his deposing might be published through the realm, for satisfying of the people, which demand was granted. Whereupon the Bishop of Carlisle, a man both learned, wise, and stout of stomach, boldly showed forth his opinion concerning that demand, affirming that there was none amongst them worthy to give judgment upon so noble a prince. “And I assure you (said he), there is not so rank a traitor, nor so errant a thief, nor yet so cruel a murderer, apprehended or detained in prison, but he shall be brought before the justice to hear his judgment; and will ye proceed to the judgment of an anointed king, hearing neither his answer nor excuse? I say that the Duke of Lancaster, whom ye call king, hath more trespassed to King Richard and his realm than King Richard hath done either to him or us; for it is well known that the duke was banished the realm by King Richard and his council, and by the judgment of his own father, for the space of ten years, for what cause ye know; and yet without license of King Richard he is returned again into the realm, and (that is worse) hath taken upon him the name, title, and pre-eminence of king. And therefore I say that you have done manifest wrong to proceed in anything against King Richard without calling him openly to his answer and defence.” As soon as the bishop had ended this tale, he was attached by the Earl Marshal, and committed to ward in the abbey of St. Alban’s.’

THE TRAGEDY OF KING RICHARD II.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

KING RICHARD II.
 JOHN OF GAUNT, Duke
 of Lancaster
 EDMUND OF LANGLEY, } uncles to
 Duke of York, } the King
 HENRY, surnamed BOLINGBROKE,
 Duke of Hereford, son to John
 of Gaunt; afterwards KING
 HENRY IV.
 DUKE OF AUMERLE, son to the
 Duke of York.
 THOMAS MOWBRAY, Duke of Nor-
 folk.
 DUKE OF SURREY.
 EARL OF SALISBURY.
 LORD BERKELEY.
 BUSHY, }
 BAGOT, } servants to King Richard.
 GREEN, }
 EARL OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

HENRY PERCY, surnamed Hotspur,
 his son.
 LORD ROSS.
 LORD WILLOUGHBY.
 LORD FITZWATER.
 Bishop of Carlisle.
 Abbot of Westminster.
 Lord Marshal.
 SIR STEPHEN SCROOP.
 SIR PIERCE of Exton.
 Captain of a band of Welshmen.
 QUEEN to King Richard.
 DUCHESS OF YORK.
 DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.
 Lady attending on the Queen.
 Lords, Heralds, Officers, Soldiers,
 two Gardeners, Keeper, Mes-
 senger, Groom, and other At-
 tendants.
 SCENE: *England and Wales.*

ACT I.

SCENE I.—London. *A Room in the Palace.*

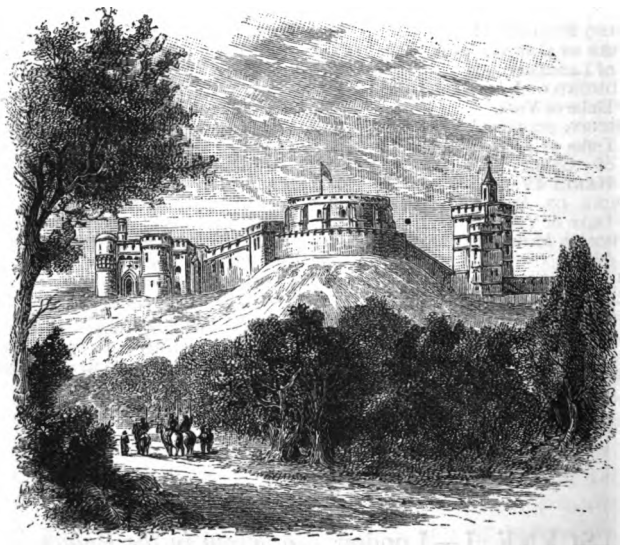
Enter KING RICHARD, *attended*; JOHN OF GAUNT,
and other Nobles, with him.

K. Rich. Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lan-
 caster,
 Hast thou, according to thy oath and band,
 Brought hither Henry Hereford thy bold son,
 Here to make good the boisterous late appeal,

Which then our leisure would not let us hear, 5
 Against the duke of Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray ?

Gaunt. I have, my liege.

K. Rich. Tell me, moreover, hast thou sounded him,
 If he appeal the duke on ancient malice,
 Or worthily, as a good subject should, 10
 On some known ground of treachery in him ?



Windsor Castle.

Gaunt. As near as I could sift him on that argu-
 ment,
 On some apparent danger seen in him,
 Aimed at your highness,—no inveterate malice.

K. Rich. Then call them to our presence ; face to
 face, 15

And frowning brow to brow, ourselves will hear
The accuser and the accused freely speak :—

[*Exeunt some Attendants.*

High stomached are they both and full of ire,
In rage deaf as the sea, hasty as fire.

*Re-enter Attendants, with BOLINGBROKE and
NORFOLK.*

Boling. Many years of happy days befall 20
My gracious sovereign, my most loving liege !

Nor. Each day still better other's happiness ;
Until the heavens, envying earth's good hap,
Add an immortal title to your crown !

K. Rich. We thank you both : yet one but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come ; 26
Namely, to appeal each other of high treason.—
Cousin of Hereford, what dost thou object
Against the duke of Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray ?

Boling. First, (heaven be the record to my speech !)
In the devotion of a subject's love, 31
Tendering the precious safety of my prince,
And free from other misbegotten hate,
Come I appelland to this princely presence.

Now, Thomas Mowbray, do I turn to thee, 35
And mark my greeting well ; for what I speak
My body shall make good upon this earth,
Or my divine soul answer it in heaven.

Thou art a traitor and a miscreant,
Too good to be so, and too bad to live ; 40
Since the more fair and crystal is the sky,
The uglier seem the clouds that in it fly.

Once more, the more to aggravate the note,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat ;

And wish, so please my sovereign, ere I move, 45
 What my tongue speaks my right-drawn sword may
 prove.

Nor.: Let not my cold words here accuse my zeal :
 Tis not the trial of a woman's war,
 The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
 Can arbitrate this cause betwixt us twain : 50
 The blood is hot that must be cooled for this.



'Pale trembling coward.'

Yet can I not of such tame patience boast,
 As to be hushed and nought at all to say :
 First, the fair reverence of your highness curbs me
 From giving reins and spurs to my free speech ; 55
 Which else would post, until it had returned
 These terms of treason doubled down his throat.

Setting aside his high blood's royalty,
 And let him be no kinsman to my liege,—
 I do defy him, and I spit at him ; 60
 Call him a slanderous coward and a villain :
 Which to maintain I would allow him odds,
 And meet him, were I tied to run a-foot
 Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
 Or any other ground inhabitable, 65
 Wherever Englishman durst set his foot.
 Meantime, let this defend my loyalty,—
 By all my hopes, most falsely doth he lie.

Boling. Pale trembling coward, there I throw my
 gage,

Disclaiming here the kindred of the king, 70
 And lay aside my high blood's royalty,
 Which fear, not reverence, makes thee to except.
 If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
 As to take up mine honour's pawn, then stoop ;
 By that, and all the rites of knighthood else, 75
 Will I make good against thee, arm to arm,
 What I have spoke, or thou canst worse devise.

Nor. I take it up ; and by that sword I swear,
 Which gently laid my knighthood on my shoulder,
 I'll answer thee in any fair degree, 80
 Or chivalrous design of knightly trial :
 And when I mount, alive may I not light,
 If I be traitor, or unjustly fight !

K. Rich. What doth our cousin lay to Mowbray's
 charge ?

It must be great, that can inherit us 85
 So much as of a thought of ill in him.

Boling. Look, what I speak my life shall prove it
 true ;—

That Mowbray hath received eight thousand nobles,
 In name of lendings, for your highness' soldiers ;
 The which he hath detained for lewd employments, 90
 Like a false traitor and injurious villain.
 Besides I say, and will in battle prove,—
 Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge
 That ever was surveyed by English eye,—
 That all the treasons for these eighteen years 95
 Complotted and contrived in this land,
 Fetched from false Mowbray their first head and spring.
 Further I say,—and further will maintain
 Upon his bad life to make all this good,—
 That he did plot the duke of Gloster's death, 100
 Suggest his soon-believing adversaries,
 And consequently, like a traitor coward,
 Sluiced out his innocent soul through streams of blood :
 Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
 Even from the tongueless caverns of the earth, 105
 To me for justice and rough chastisement ;
 And, by the glorious worth of my descent,
 This arm shall do it, or this life be spent.

K. Rich. How high a pitch his resolution soars !—
 Thomas of Norfolk, what say'st thou to this? 110

Nor. O, let my sovereign turn away his face,
 And bid his ears a little while be deaf,
 Till I have told this slander of his blood,
 How God and good men hate so foul a liar.

K. Rich. Mowbray, impartial are our eyes and ears :
 Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir, 116
 (As he is but my father's brother's son,)
 Now, by my sceptre's awe, I make a vow,
 Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
 Should nothing privilege him, nor partialise 120

The unstooping firmness of my upright soul :
 He is our subject, Mowbray ; so art thou ;
 Free speech and fearless I to thee allow.

Nor. Then, Bolingbroke, as low as to thy heart,
 Through the false passage of thy throat, thou liest ! 125
 Three parts of that receipt I had for Calais
 Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers :
 The other part reserved I by consent ;
 For that my sovereign liege was in my debt,
 Upon remainder of a dear account, 130
 Since last I went to France to fetch his queen :
 Now swallow down that lie. For Gloster's death,—
 I slew him not ; but, to my own disgrace,
 Neglected my sworn duty in that case.
 For you, my noble lord of Lancaster, 135
 The honourable father to my foe,—
 Once I did lay an ambush for your life,
 A trespass that doth vex my grieved soul :
 But, ere I last received the sacrament,
 I did confess it, and exactly begged 140
 Your grace's pardon ; and, I hope, I had it.
 This is my fault : As for the rest appealed,—
 It issues from the rancour of a villain,
 A recreant and most degenerate traitor :
 Which in myself I boldly will defend : 145
 And interchangeably hurl down my gage
 Upon this overweening traitor's foot,
 To prove myself a loyal gentleman
 Even in the best blood chambered in his bosom :
 In haste whereof, most heartily I pray 150
 Your highness to assign our trial day.

K. Rich. Wrath-kindled gentlemen, be ruled by me ;
 Let's purge this choler without letting blood :

This we prescribe, though no physician ;
 Deep malice makes too deep incision : 155
 Forget, forgive : conclude, and be agreed ;
 Our doctors say, this is no month to bleed.
 Good uncle, let this end where it begun ;
 We'll calm the duke of Norfolk, you your son.

Gaunt. To be a make-peace shall become my age :—
 Throw down, my son, the duke of Norfolk's gage. 161

K. Rich. And, Norfolk, throw down his.

Gaunt. When, Harry ? when ?
 Obedience bids I should not bid again.

K. Rich. Norfolk, throw down, we bid ; there is no
 boot.

Nor. Myself I throw, dread sovereign, at thy foot :
 My life thou shalt command, but not my shame : 166
 The one my duty owes ; but my fair name,
 Despite of death that lives upon my grave,
 To dark dishonour's use thou shalt not have.
 I am disgraced, impeached, and baffled here ; 170
 Pierced to the soul with slander's venom'd spear,
 The which no balm can cure, but his heart-blood
 Which breathed this poison.

K. Rich. Rage must be withstood :
 Give me his gage :—Lions make leopards tame. 175

Nor. Yea, but not change his spots : take but my
 shame,

And I resign my gage. My dear dear lord,
 The purest treasure mortal times afford
 Is spotless reputation ; that away,
 Men are but gilded loam or painted clay. 180
 A jewel in a ten times barred-up chest
 Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.
 My honour is my life : both grow in one :

Take honour from me, and my life is done :
 Then, dear my liege, mine honour let me try ; 185
 In that I live, and for that will I die.

K. Rich. Cousin, throw down your gage : do you
 begin.

Boling. O, Heaven defend my soul from such foul
 sin !

Shall I seem crest-fallen in my father's sight ?
 Or with pale beggar fear impeach my height 190
 Before this outdared dastard ? Ere my tongue
 Shall wound mine honour with such feeble wrong,
 Or sound so base a parole, my teeth shall tear
 The slavish motive of recanting fear,
 And spit it bleeding, in his high disgrace, 195
 Where shame doth harbour, even in Mowbray's face.

[*Exit* GAUNT.]

K. Rich. We were not born to sue, but to command :
 Which since we cannot do to make you friends,
 Be ready, as your lives shall answer it,
 At Coventry, upon Saint Lambert's day ; 200
 There shall your swords and lances arbitrate
 The swelling difference of your settled hate ;
 Since we cannot atone you, you shall see
 Justice design the victor's chivalry.
 Lord marshal, command our officers at arms 205
 Be ready to direct these home-alarms.

SCENE II.—London. *A Room in the Duke of
 Lancaster's Palace.*

Enter GAUNT *and* DUCHESS OF GLOSTER.

Gaunt. Alas ! the part I had in Gloster's blood
 Doth more solicit me than your exclaims,

To stir against the butchers of his life.
 But since correction lieth in those hands
 Which made the fault that we cannot correct, 5
 Put we our quarrel to the will of heaven ;
 Who, when they see the hours ripe on earth,
 Will rain hot vengeance on offenders' heads.

Duch. Finds brotherhood in thee no sharper spur ?
 Hath love in thy old blood no living fire? 10
 Edward's seven sons, whereof thyself art one,
 Were as seven vials of his sacred blood,
 Or seven fair branches springing from one root :
 Some of those seven are dried by nature's course,
 Some of those branches by the Destinies cut : 15
 But Thomas, my dear lord, my life, my Gloster,
 One vial full of Edward's sacred blood,
 One flourishing branch of his most royal root,
 Is cracked, and all the precious liquor spilt,
 Is hacked down, and his summer leaves all faded, 20
 By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe.
 Ah, Gaunt ! his blood was thine !
 And though thou liv'st and breath'st,
 Yet art thou slain in him : thou dost consent
 In some large measure to thy father's death, 25
 In that thou seest thy wretched brother die,
 Who was the model of thy father's life.
 Call it not patience, Gaunt ; it is despair.
 In suffering thus thy brother to be slaughtered,
 Thou show'st the naked pathway to thy life, 30
 Teaching stern murder how to butcher thee :
 That which in mean men we entitle patience
 Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts.
 What shall I say ? to safeguard thine own life,
 The best way is to 'venge my Gloster's death. 35

Gaunt. Heaven's is the quarrel ; for Heaven's substitute,

His deputy anointed in His sight,
Hath caused his death : the which if wrongfully,
Let Heaven revenge ; for I may never lift
An angry arm against His minister. 40

Duch. Where then, alas ! may I complain myself ?

Gaunt. To Heaven, the widow's champion and defence.

Duch. Why then, I will. Farewell, old Gaunt.

Thou goest to Coventry, there to behold
Our cousin Hereford and fell Mowbray fight : 45
O, sit my husband's wrongs on Hereford's spear,
That it may enter butcher Mowbray's breast !
Or, if misfortune miss the first career,
Be Mowbray's sins so heavy in his bosom,
That they may break his foaming courser's back, 50
And throw the rider headlong in the lists,
A caitiff recreant to my cousin Hereford !
Farewell, old Gaunt ; thy sometimes brother's wife
With her companion grief must end her life.

Gaunt. Sister, farewell : I must to Coventry : 55
As much good stay with thee as go with me !

Duch. Yet one word more :—Grief boundeth where
it falls,

Not with the empty hollowness, but weight :
I take my leave before I have begun,
For sorrow ends not when it seemeth done.— 60
Commend me to my brother, Edmund York.
Lo, this is all :—Nay, yet depart not so ;
Though this be all, do not so quickly go ;
I shall remember more. Bid him—O, what?—
With all good speed at Plashy visit me. 65

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
 But empty lodgings and unfurnished walls,
 Unpeopled offices, untrodden stones?
 And what hear there for welcome but my groans?
 Therefore commend me; let him not come there, 70
 To seek out sorrow that dwells everywhere:
 Desolate, desolate, will I hence, and die;
 The last leave of thee takes my weeping eye. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE III.—*Open space near Coventry.*

Lists set out, and a Throne. Heralds, &c., attending.

Enter the Lord Marshal, and AUMERLE.

Mar. My lord Aumerle, is Harry Hereford armed?

Aum. Yea, at all points; and longs to enter in.

Mar. The duke of Norfolk, sprightly and bold,
 Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet.

Aum. Why, then the champions are prepared, and
 stay 5

For nothing but his majesty's approach.

Flourish of trumpets. Enter KING RICHARD, who takes his seat on his throne, GAUNT, and several Noblemen, who take their places. A trumpet is sounded, and answered by another trumpet within. Then enter NORFOLK, in armour, preceded by a Herald.

K. Rich. Marshal, demand of yonder champion
 The cause of his arrival here in arms;
 Ask him his name; and orderly proceed
 To swear him in the justice of his cause. 10

Mar. In God's name and the king's, say who thou art,
 And why thou com'st thus knightly clad in arms;

Against what man thou com'st, and what thy quarrel :
 Speak truly, on thy knighthood, and thine oath,
 As so defend thee heaven, and thy valour ! 15

Nor. My name is Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk ;

Who hither come engaged by my oath,
 (Which heaven defend a knight should violate !)
 Both to defend my loyalty and truth
 To God, my king, and his succeeding issue, 20
 Against the duke of Hereford that appeals me ;
 And, by the grace of God, and this mine arm,
 To prove him, in defending of myself,
 A traitor to my God, my king, and me :
 And, as I truly fight, defend me heaven ! 25

[*He takes his seat.*]

Trumpet sounds. Enter BOLINGBROKE, in armour, preceded by a Herald.

K. Rich. Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,
 Both who he is, and why he cometh hither
 Thus plated in habiliments of war ;
 And formally according to our law
 Depose him in the justice of his cause. 30

Mar. What is thy name ? and wherefore com'st thou
 hither,
 Before king Richard, in his royal lists ?
 Against whom comest thou ? and what's thy quarrel ?
 Speak like a true knight, so defend thee heaven !

Boling. Harry of Hereford, Lancaster, and Derby, 35
 Am I ; who ready here do stand in arms,
 To prove, by heaven's grace, and my body's valour,
 In lists, on Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
 That he's a traitor, foul and dangerous,

To God of heaven, king Richard, and to me ; 40
And, as I truly fight, defend me heaven !

Mar. On pain of death, no person be so bold,
Or daring-hardy, as to touch the lists,
Except the marshal, and such officers
Appointed to direct these fair designs. 45

Boling. Lord marshal, let me kiss my sovereign's
hand,
And bow my knee before his majesty :
For Mowbray and myself are like to men
That vow a long and weary pilgrimage ;
Then let us take a ceremonious leave, 50
And loving farewell, of our several friends.

Mar. The appelland in all duty greets your highness,
And craves to kiss your hand, and take his leave.

K. Rich. We will descend, and fold him in our arms.
Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is right, 55
So be thy fortune in this royal fight !
Farewell, my blood ; which if to-day thou shed,
Lament we may, but not revenge thee dead.

Boling. O, let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be gored with Mowbray's spear ; 60
As confident as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.—
My loving lord [*to* Lord Marshal], I take my leave of
you ;

Of you, my noble cousin, lord Aumerle :—
Not sick, although I have to do with death, 65
But lusty, young, and cheerly drawing breath.
Lo, as at English feasts, so I regret

The daintiest last, to make the end most sweet :
O thou, the earthly author of my blood,— [*To* GAUNT.
Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate, 70

Doth with a two-fold vigour lift me up
 To reach at victory above my head,—
 Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers ;
 And with thy blessings steel my lance's point,
 That it may enter Mowbray's waxen coat, 75
 And furbish new the name of John of Gaunt,
 Even in the lusty haviour of his son.

Gaunt. Heaven in thy good cause make thee prosperous !

Be swift like lightning in the execution ;
 And let thy blows, doubly redoubled, 80
 Fall like amazing thunder on the casque
 Of thy adverse pernicious enemy :
 Rouse up thy youthful blood, be valiant and live.

Boling. My innocency and Saint George to thrive.

[*He takes his seat.*]

Nor. [*Rising.*] However heaven, or fortune, cast my
 lot, 85

There lives, or dies, true to king Richard's throne,
 A loyal, just, and upright gentleman :
 Never did captive with a freer heart
 Cast off his chains of bondage, and embrace
 His golden uncontrolled enfranchisement, 90
 More than my dancing soul doth celebrate
 This feast of battle with mine adversary.
 Most mighty liege, and my companion peers,
 Take from my mouth the wish of happy years :
 As gentle and as jocund as to jest, 95
 Go I to fight : Truth hath a quiet breast.

K. Rich. Farewell, my lord : securely I espy
 Virtue with valour couched in thine eye.

Order the trial, marshal, and begin.

[*The KING and Lords return to their seats.*]

Mar. Harry of Hereford, Lancaster, and Derby, 100
Receive thy lance ; and God defend the right !

Boling. [*Rising.*] Strong as a tower in hope, I cry—
amen.

Mar. Go bear this lance [*to an Officer*] to Thomas,
duke of Norfolk.

1 *Her.* Harry of Hereford, Lancaster, and Derby,
Stands here for God, his sovereign, and himself, 105
On pain to be found false and recreant,
To prove the duke of Norfolk, Thomas Mowbray,
A traitor to his God, his king, and him,
And dares him to set forward to the fight.

2 *Her.* Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of
Norfolk, 110
On pain to be found false and recreant,
Both to defend himself, and to approve
Henry of Hereford, Lancaster, and Derby,
To God, his sovereign, and to him, disloyal ;
Courageously, and with a free desire, 115
Attending but the signal to begin.

Mar. Sound, trumpets ; and set forward, com-
batants. [*A charge sounded.*
Stay, the king hath thrown his warder down.

K. Rich. Let them lay by their helmets and their
spears,
And both return back to their chairs again :— 120
Withdraw with us ; and let the trumpets sound,
While we return these dukes what we decree.—

[*A long flourish.*
Draw near, [*To the Combatants.*
And list, what with our council we have done.
For that our kingdom's earth should not be soiled
With that dear blood which it hath fostered ; 125

And for our eyes do hate the dire aspect
 Of civil wounds ploughed up with neighbours' swords ;
 And for we think the eagle-winged pride
 Of sky-aspiring and ambitious thoughts,
 With rival-hating envy, set on you 130
 To wake our peace, which in our country's cradle
 Draws the sweet infant breath of gentle sleep ;
 Which so roused up with boisterous untuned drums,
 With harsh resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,
 And grating shock of wrathful iron arms, 135
 Might from our quiet confines fright fair peace,
 And make us wade even in our kindred's blood ;—
 Therefore we banish you our territories :
 You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life,
 Till twice five summers have enriched our fields, 140
 Shall not regret our fair dominions,
 But tread the stranger paths of banishment.

Boling. Your will be done : This must my comfort
 be,

That sun that warms you here, shall shine on me ;
 And those his golden beams, to you here lent, 145
 Shall point on me, and gild my banishment.

K. Rich. Norfolk, for thee remains a heavier doom
 Which I with some unwillingness pronounce :
 The sly-slow hours shall not determinate
 The dateless limit of thy dear exile ;— 150
 The hopeless word of—*Never to return*,
 Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life.

Nor. A heavy sentence, my most sovereign liege,
 And all unlooked for from your highness' mouth.
 A dearer merit, not so deep a maim 155
 As to be cast forth in the common air,
 Have I deserved at your highness' hands.

The language I have learned these forty years,
 My native English, now I must forego :
 And now my tongue's use is to me no more 160
 Than an unstringed viol, or a harp ;
 Or like a cunning instrument cased up,
 Or, being open, put into his hands
 That knows no touch to tune the harmony.
 Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue, 165
 Doubly portcullised with my teeth and lips ;
 And dull, unfeeling, barren ignorance
 Is made my gaoler to attend on me.
 I am too old to fawn upon a nurse,
 Too far in years to be a pupil now ; 170
 What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
 Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath ?
K. Rich. It boots thee not to be compassionate ;
 After our sentence plaining comes too late.
Nor. Then thus I turn me from my country's
 light, 175
 To dwell in solemn shades of endless night. [*Retiring.*]
K. Rich. Return again, and take an oath with thee :
 Lay on our royal sword your banished hands ;
 Swear by the duty that you owe to heaven,
 (Our part therein we banish with yourselves,) 180
 To keep the oath that we administer :—
 You never shall (so help you truth and heaven !)
 Embrace each other's love in banishment ;
 Nor never look upon each other's face ;
 Nor never write, regreet, nor reconcile 185
 This louring tempest of your home-bred hate,
 Nor never by advised purpose meet
 To plot, contrive, or complot any ill
 'Gainst us, our state, our subjects, or our land.

Boling. I swear.

Nor. And I, to keep all this. 190

Boling. Norfolk,—so far as to mine enemy ;
By this time, had the king permitted us,
One of our souls had wandered in the air,
Banished this frail sepulchre of our flesh,
As now our flesh is banished from this land : 195
Confess thy treasons ere thou fly the realm ;
Since thou hast far to go, bear not along
The clogging burthen of a guilty soul.

Nor. No, Bolingbroke ; if ever I were traitor,
My name be blotted from the book of life, 200
And I from heaven banished as from hence !
But what thou art, Heaven, thou, and I do know ;
And all too soon, I fear, the king shall rue.
Farewell, my liege :—Now no way can I stray,
Save back to England : all the world's my way. 205

[*Exit.*

K. Rich. Uncle, even in the glasses of thine eyes
I see thy grieved heart ; thy sad aspect
Hath from the number of his banished years
Plucked four away :—Six frozen winters spent,
Return [*to BOLING.*] with welcome home from banish-
ment. 210

Boling. How long a time lies in one little word !
Four lagging winters, and four wanton springs,
End in a word : Such is the breath of kings.

Gaunt. I thank my liege, that, in regard of me
He shortens four years of my son's exile ; 215
But little vantage shall I reap thereby ;
For ere the six years that he hath to spend
Can change their moons, and bring their times about,
My oil-dried lamp, and time-bewasted light,

Shall be extinct with age and endless night ; 220
 My inch of taper will be burnt and done,
 And blindfold death not let me see my son.

K. Rich. Why, uncle, thou hast many years to live.

Gaunt. But not a minute, king, that thou canst give :
 Shorten my days thou canst with sullen sorrow, 225
 And pluck nights from me, but not lend a morrow :
 Thou canst help time to furrow me with age,
 But stop no wrinkle in his pilgrimage ;
 Thy word is current with him for my death,
 But, dead, thy kingdom cannot buy my breath. 230

K. Rich. Thy son is banished upon good advice,
 Whereto thy tongue a party-verdict gave ;
 Why at our justice seem'st thou then to lour ?

Gaunt. Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour.
 You urged me as a judge ; but I had rather 235
 You would have bid me argue like a father :
 O, had it been a stranger, not my child,
 To smooth his fault I should have been more mild :
 A partial slander sought I to avoid,
 And in the sentence my own life destroyed. 240
 Alas ! I looked when some of you should say,
 I was too strict, to make mine own away ;
 But you gave leave to my unwilling tongue,
 Against my will to do myself this wrong.

K. Rich. Cousin, farewell:—and, uncle, bid him so ;
 Six years we banish him, and he shall go. 246

[*Flourish.* *Exeunt* K. RICHARD and Train.

Aum. Cousin, farewell : what presence must not
 know,

From where you do remain let paper show.

Mar. My lord, no leave take I ; for I will ride
 As far as land will let me by your side. 250

Gaunt. O, to what purpose dost thou hoard thy words,

That thou return'st no greeting to thy friends?

Boling. I have too few to take my leave of you,
When the tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant dolour of the heart. 255

Gaunt. Thy grief is but thy absence for a time.

Boling. Joy absent, grief is present for that time.

Gaunt. What is six winters? they are quickly gone.

Boling. To men in joy; but grief makes one hour ten.

Gaunt. Call it a travel that thou tak'st for pleasure.

Boling. My heart will sigh when I miscall it so, 261
Which finds it an enforced pilgrimage.

Gaunt. The sullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a foil, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home-return. 265

Boling. Nay, rather, every tedious stride I make
Will but remember me, what a deal of world
I wander from the jewels that I love.
Must I not serve a long apprenticeship
To foreign passages; and in the end, 270
Having my freedom, boast of nothing else
But that I was a journeyman to grief?

Gaunt. All places that the eye of heaven visits
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens:
Teach thy necessity to reason thus; 275
There is no virtue like necessity.

Think not, the king did banish thee,
But thou the king: Woe doth the heavier sit,
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
Go, say I sent thee forth to purchase honour, 280
And not, the king exiled thee: or suppose

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,
 And thou art flying to a fresher clime.
 Look, what thy soul holds dear, imagine it
 To lie that way thou go'st, not whence thou com'st.
 Suppose the singing birds musicians ; 286
 The grass whereon thou tread'st, the presence strewed ;
 The flowers, fair ladies ; and thy steps, no more
 Than a delightful measure or a dance :
 For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite 290
 The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

Boling. O, who can hold a fire in his hand,
 By thinking on the frosty Caucasus ?
 Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite,
 By bare imagination of a feast ? 295
 Or wallow naked in December snow,
 By thinking on fantastic summer's heat ?
 O, no ! the apprehension of the good
 Gives but the greater feeling to the worse :
 Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more, 300
 Than when it bites but lanceth not the sore.

Gaunt. Come, come, my son, I'll bring thee on thy
 way :
 Had I thy youth and cause, I would not stay.

Boling. Then, England's ground, farewell ; sweet
 soil, adieu ;
 My mother and my nurse that bears me yet 305
 Where'er I wander, boast of this I can,
 Though banished, yet a true-born Englishman.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.—*A Room in the King's Palace.*

Enter KING RICHARD, BAGOT, *and* GREEN; AUMERLE
meeting them.

K. Rich. We did observe.—Cousin Aumerle,
How far brought you high Hereford on his way?

Aum. I brought *high Hereford*, if you call him so,
But to the next highway, and there I left him.

K. Rich. And, say, what store of parting tears were
shed? 5

Aum. Faith, none for me, except the north-east wind,
Which then blew bitterly against our faces,
Awaked the sleeping rheum; and so, by chance,
Did grace our hollow parting with a tear.

K. Rich. What said our cousin when you parted
with him? 10

Aum. Farewell:

And, for my heart disdained that my tongue
Should so profane the word, that taught me craft
To counterfeit oppression of such grief,
That word seemed buried in my sorrow's grave.
Marry, would the word *farewell* have lengthened hours,
And added years to his short banishment, 16
He should have had a volume of farewells;
But, since it would not, he had none of me.

K. Rich. He is our cousin, cousin; but 'tis doubt
When time shall call him home from banishment, 20
Whether our kinsman come to see his friends.
Ourself and Bushy, Bagot here, and Green,
Observed his courtship to the common people:—
How he did seem to dive into their hearts,
With humble and familiar courtesy; 25

What reverence he did throw away on slaves,
 Wooing poor craftsmen with the craft of smiles,
 And patient underbearing of his fortune,
 As 'twere to banish their affects with him.
 Off goes his bonnet to an oyster-wench ; 30
 A brace of draymen bid—God speed him well,
 And had the tribute of his supple knee,
 With—*Thanks, my countrymen, my loving friends ;*
 As were our England in reversion his,
 And he our subjects' next degree in hope. 35

Green. Well, he is gone ; and with him go these thoughts.

Now for the rebels which stand out in Ireland :
 Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
 Ere further leisure yield them further means,
 For their advantage, and your highness' loss. 40

K. Rich. We will ourself in person to this war.

And for our coffers, with too great a court
 And liberal largess, are grown somewhat light,
 We are enforced to farm our royal realm ;
 The revenue whereof shall furnish us 45
 For our affairs in hand : If that come short,
 Our substitutes at home shall have blank charters ;
 Whereto, when they shall know what men are rich,
 They shall subscribe them for large sums of gold.
 And send them after to supply our wants ; 50
 For we will make for Ireland presently.

Enter BUSHY.

Bushy, what news ?

Bushy. Old John of Gaunt is grievous sick, my lord :
 Suddenly taken ; and hath sent post haste,
 To entreat your majesty to visit him. 55

K. Rich. Where lies he?

Bushy. At Ely House.

K. Rich. Now put it, Heaven, in his physician's mind,
To help him to his grave immediately!

The lining of his coffers shall make coats 60

To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars.

Come, gentlemen, let's all go visit him:

Pray God, we may make haste and come too late!

All. Amen. [*Exeunt.*

ACT II.

SCENE I.—London. *A Room in Ely House.*

GAUNT *on a couch*; the DUKE OF YORK *and others,*
standing by him.

Gaunt. Will the king come? that I may breathe my
last

In wholesome counsel to his unstaïd youth.

York. Vex not yourself, nor strive not with your
breath;

For all in vain comes counsel to his ear.

Gaunt. O, but they say, the tongues of dying men 5
Enforce attention, like deep harmony:

Where words are scarce, they are seldom spent in vain,
For they breathe truth that breathe their words in pain.

He that no more must say, is listened more

Than they whom youth and ease have taught to
glose; 10

More are men's ends marked than their lives before;

The setting sun, and music at the close,
As the last taste of sweets is sweetest, last

Writ in remembrance more than things long past ;
 Though Richard my life's counsel would not hear, 15
 My death's sad tale may yet undeaf his ear.

York. No ; it is stopped with other flattering sounds,
 As praises of his state : then, there are found
 Lascivious metres, to whose venom sound
 The open ear of youth doth always listen : 20
 Report of fashions in proud Italy ;
 Whose manners still our tardy apish nation .
 Limp after in base imitation.

Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,
 (So it be new, there's no respect how vile,) 25
 That is not quickly buzzed into his ears ?
 Then all too late comes counsel to be heard,
 Where will doth mutiny with wit's regard.
 Direct not him whose way himself will choose ;
 'Tis breath thou lack'st, and that breath wilt thou
 lose. 30

Gaunt. Methinks I am a prophet new inspired ;
 And thus, expiring, do foretell of him :
 His rash fierce blaze of riot cannot last ;
 For violent fires soon burn out themselves ;
 Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short ;
 He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes ; 36
 With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder :
 Light vanity, insatiate cormorant,
 Consuming means, soon preys upon itself.
 This royal throne of kings, this scepter'd isle, 40
 This earth of Majesty, this seat of Mars,
 This other Eden, demi-paradise ;
 This fortress, built by nature for herself
 Against infection and the hand of war ;
 This happy breed of men, this little world, 45

This precious stone set in the silver sea,
 Which serves it in the office of a wall,
 Or as a moat defensive to a house,
 Against the envy of less happier lands ;
 This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England,
 This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings, 51
 Feared by their breed, and famous by their birth,
 Renowned for their deeds as far from home
 (For Christian service and true chivalry)
 As is the sepulchre, in stubborn Jewry, 55
 Of the world's ransom, blessed Mary's son :—
 This land of such dear souls, this dear dear land,
 Dear for her reputation through the world,
 Is now leased out, (I die pronouncing it,)
 Like to a tenement or pelting farm : 60
 England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
 Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
 Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
 With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds ;
 That England that was wont to conquer others, 65
 Hath made a shameful conquest of itself :
 O, would the scandal vanish with my life,
 How happy then were my ensuing death !

Enter KING RICHARD *and* QUEEN; AUMERLE,
 BUSHY, GREEN, BAGOT, ROSS, *and* WILLOUGHBY.

York. The king is come : deal mildly with his youth,
 For young hot colts, being raged, do rage the more.

Queen. How fares our noble uncle Lancaster? 71

K. Rich. What comfort, man? How is 't with aged
 Gaunt?

Gaunt. O, how that name befits my composition !
 Old Gaunt, indeed ; and gaunt in being old :

Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast ; 75
 And who abstains from meat that is not gaunt ?
 For sleeping England long time have I watched ;
 Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt ;
 The pleasure that some fathers feed upon
 Is my strict fast,—I mean my children's looks ; 80



'How fares our noble Uncle.'

And, therein fasting, hast thou made me gaunt ;
 Gaunt am I for the grave, gaunt as a grave,
 Whose hollow womb inherits nought but bones.

K. Rich. Can sick men play so nicely with their names ?

Gaunt. No, misery makes sport to mock itself : 85
 Since thou dost seek to kill my name in me,

I mock my name, great king, to flatter thee.

K. Rich. Should dying men flatter with those that live?

Gaunt. No, no ; men living flatter those that die.

K. Rich. Thou, now a-dying, say'st thou flatterest me. 90

Gaunt. Oh ! no ; thou diest, though I the sicker be.

K. Rich. I am in health, I breathe, and see thee ill.

Gaunt. Now, He that made me knows I see thee ill :
Ill in myself to see, and in thee seeing ill.

Thy death bed is no lesser than the land 95

Wherein thou liest in reputation sick :

And thou, too careless patient as thou art,

Committ'st thy anointed body to the cure

Of those physicians that first wounded thee.

A thousand flatterers sit within thy crown, 100

Whose compass is no bigger than thy head ;

And yet, incaged in so small a verge,

The waste is no whit lesser than thy land.

O, had thy grandsire, with a prophet's eye,

Seen how his son's son should destroy his sons, 105

From forth thy reach he would have laid thy shame,

Deposing thee before thou wert possessed,

Which art possessed now to depose thyself.

Why, cousin, wert thou regent of the world,

It were a shame to let this land by lease : 110

But, for thy world enjoying but this land,

Is it not more than shame to shame it so ?

Landlord of England art thou now, not king :

Thy state of law is bondslave to the law ;

And——

K. Rich. And thou a lunatic lean-witted fool, 115
Presuming on an ague's privilege,

Dar'st with thy frozen admonition
 Make pale our cheek ; chasing the royal blood
 With fury from his native residence.

Now by my seat's right royal majesty, 120
 Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,
 This tongue that runs so roundly in thy head,
 Should run thy head from thy unreverent shoulders.

Gaunt. O, spare me not, my brother Edward's son,
 For that I was his father Edward's son ; 125
 That blood already, like the pelican,
 Hast thou tapped out, and drunkenly caroused :
 My brother Gloster, plain well-meaning soul,
 (Whom fair befal in heaven 'mongst happy souls !)
 May be a precedent and witness good, 130
 That thou respect'st not spilling Edward's blood :
 Join with the present sickness that I have ;
 And thy unkindness be like crooked age,
 To crop at once a too-long withered flower.
 Live in thy shame, but die not shame with thee !— 135
 These words hereafter thy tormentors be !—
 Convey me to my bed, then to my grave :
 Love they to live that love and honour have.

[*Exit, borne out by his Attendants.*]

K. Rich. And let them die that age and sullens
 have ;

For both hast thou, and both become the grave. 140

York. I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
 To wayward sickliness and age in him :
 He loves you, on my life, and holds you dear
 As Harry duke of Hereford, were he here.

K. Rich. Right ; you say true : as Hereford's love,
 so his : 145
 As theirs, so mine ; and all be as it is,

Enter NORTHUMBERLAND.

North. My liege, old Gaunt commends him to your majesty.

K. Rich. What says he ?

North. Nay, nothing ; all is said :
His tongue is now a stringless instrument ;
Words, life, and all, old Lancaster hath spent. 150

York. Be York the next that must be bankrupt so !
Though death be poor, it ends a mortal woe.

K. Rich. The ripest fruit first falls, and so doth he ;
His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be :
So much for that. Now for our Irish wars : 155
We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom, where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.

And, for these great affairs do ask some charge,
Towards our assistance, we do seize to us 160
The plate, coin, revenues, and movables,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possessed.

York. How long shall I be patient ? Ah, how long

Shall tender duty make me suffer wrong ?
Not Gloster's death, nor Hereford's banishment, 165
Nor Gaunt's rebukes, nor England's private wrongs,
Nor the prevention of poor Bolingbroke
About his marriage, nor my own disgrace,
Have ever made me sour my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my sovereign's face. 170

I am the last of noble Edward's sons,
Of whom thy father, prince of Wales, was first ;
In war, was never lion raged more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,

Than was that young and princely gentleman : 175
 His face thou hast, for even so looked he,
 Accomplished with the number of thy hours ;
 But when he frowned it was against the French,
 And not against his friends ; his noble hand
 Did win what he did spend, and spent not that 180
 Which his triumphant father's hand had won :
 His hands were guilty of no kindred blood,
 But bloody with the enemies of his kin.
 O, Richard ! York is too far gone with grief,
 Or else he never would compare between— 185
 K. Rich. Why, uncle, what's the matter ?
 York. O, my liege,
 Pardon me, if you please ; if not, I, pleased
 Not to be pardoned, am content withal.
 Seek you to seize, and gripe into your hands,
 The royalties and rights of banished Hereford ? 190
 Is not Gaunt dead ? and doth not Hereford live ?
 Was not Gaunt just ? and is not Harry true ?
 Did not the one deserve to have an heir ?
 Is not this heir a well-deserving son ?
 Take Hereford's rights away, and take from time 195
 His charters, and his customary rights :
 Let not to-morrow then ensue to-day ;
 Be not thyself ; for how art thou a king,
 But by fair sequence and succession ?
 Now, afore God, (God forbid I say true !) 200
 If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
 Call in the letters-patents that he hath,
 By his attorneys-general to sue
 His livery, and deny his offered homage,—
 You pluck a thousand dangers on your head, 205
 You lose a thousand well-disposed hearts,

And prick my tender patience to those thoughts
Which honour and allegiance cannot think.

K. Rich. Think what you will ; we seize into our
hands

His plate, his goods, his money, and his lands. 210

York. I'll not be by the while : My liege, farewell :
What will ensue hereof there's none can tell ;

But by bad courses may be understood,
That their events can never fall out good. [*Exit.*

K. Rich. Go, Bushy, to the earl of Wiltshire
straight ; 215

Bid him repair to us to Ely House
To see this business : To-morrow next
We will for Ireland ; and 'tis time, I trow ;
And we create, in absence of ourself,
Our uncle York lord governor of England, 220
For he is just, and always loved us well.

Come on, our queen : to-morrow must we part ;
Be merry, for our time of stay is short. [*Flourish.*

[*Exeunt* KING, QUEEN, BUSHY, AUM., GREEN,
and BAGOT.

North. Well, lords, the duke of Lancaster is dead.

Ross. And living too ; for now his son is duke. 225

Willo. Barely in title, not in revenue.

North. Richly in both, if justice had her right.

Ross. My heart is great ; but it must break with
silence,

Ere't be disburthened with a liberal tongue.

North. Nay, speak thy mind ; and let him ne'er
speak more 230

That speaks thy words again to do thee harm !

Willo. Tends that thou'dst speak to the duke of
Hereford ?

If it be so, out with it boldly, man ;
Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.

Ross. No good at all that I can do for him ; 235
Unless you call it good to pity him,
Bereft and gelded of his patrimony.

North. Now, afore heaven, 'tis shame such wrongs
are borne,
In him a royal prince, and many more
Of noble blood in this declining land. 240
The king is not himself, but basely led
By flatterers ; and what they will inform,
Merely in hate, 'gainst any of us all,
That will the king severely prosecute
'Gainst us, our lives, our children, and our heirs. 245

Ross. The commons hath he piled with grievous
taxes,
And quite lost their hearts : the nobles hath he fined
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their hearts.

Willo. And daily new exactions are devised—
As blanks, benevolences, and I wot not what ; 250
But what, o' God's name, doth become of this ?

North. Wars have not wasted it, for warred he hath
not,
But basely yielded upon compromise
That which his ancestors achieved with blows :
More hath he spent in peace than they in wars. 255

Ross. The earl of Wiltshire hath the realm in farm.

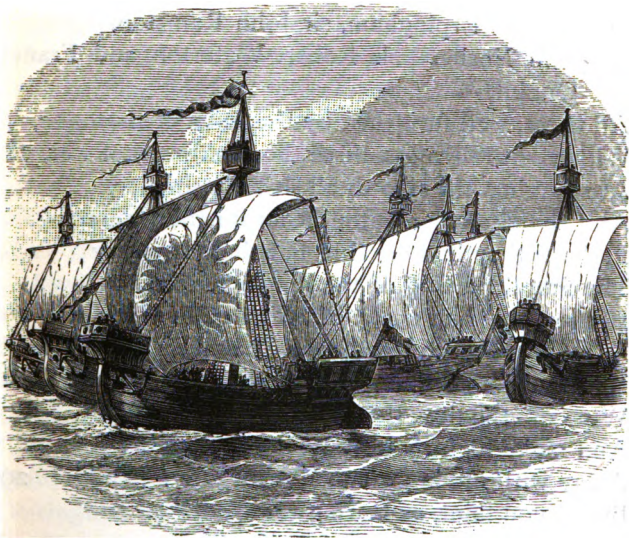
Willo. The king's grown bankrupt, like a broken
man.

North. Reproach and dissolution hangeth over him.

Ross. He hath not money for these Irish wars,
His burthenous taxations notwithstanding, 260
But by the robbing of the banished duke.

North. His noble kinsman : most degenerate king !
 But, lords, we hear this fearful tempest sing,
 Yet seek no shelter to avoid the storm :
 We see the wind sit sore upon our sails, 265
 And yet we strike not, but securely perish.

Ross. We see the very wrack that we must suffer ;
 And unavoids is the danger now,
 For suffering so the causes of our wrack.



' With eight tall ships.'

North. Not so ; even through the hollow eyes of
 death 270
 I spy life peering ; but I dare not say
 How near the tidings of our comfort is.

Willo. Nay, let us share thy thoughts, as thou dost
 ours.

Ross. Be confident to speak, Northumberland ;
 We three are but thyself, and speaking so, 275
 Thy words are but as thoughts ; therefore, be bold.

North. Then thus :—I have from Port le Blanc, a
 bay

In Brittany, received intelligence
 That Harry, duke of Hereford, Reignold lord Cobham,
 That late broke from the duke of Exeter, 280
 His brother, archbishop late of Canterbury,
 Sir Thomas Erpingham, sir John Ramston,
 Sir John Norbery, sir Robert Waterton, and Francis
 Quoint,—

All these, well furnished by the duke of Bretagne,
 With eight tall ships, three thousand men of war, 285
 Are making hither with all due expedience,
 And shortly mean to touch our northern shore :
 Perhaps they had ere this, but that they stay
 The first departing of the king for Ireland.
 If, then, we shall shake off our slavish yoke, 290
 Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,
 Redeem from broking pawn the blemished crown,
 Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt,
 And make high majesty look like itself,—
 Away with me in post to Ravenspurge : 295
 But if you faint, as fearing to do so,
 Stay and be secret, and myself will go.

Ross. To horse, to horse ! urge doubts to them that
 fear.

Willo. Hold out my horse, and I will first be there.
 [Exeunt.]

SCENE II.—*A Room in Windsor Castle.**Enter* QUEEN, BUSHY, and BAGOT.

Bushy. Madam, your majesty is too much sad :
 You promised, when you parted with the king,
 To lay aside life-harming heaviness,
 And entertain a cheerful disposition.

Queen. To please the king, I did ; to please myself
 I cannot do it ; yet I know no cause 6
 Why I should welcome such a guest as grief,
 Save bidding farewell to so sweet a guest
 As my sweet Richard : Yet, again, methinks,
 Some unborn sorrow, ripe in fortune's womb, 10
 Is coming towards me ; and my inward soul
 With nothing trembles : at something it grieves
 More than with parting from my lord the king.

Bushy. Each substance of a grief hath twenty
 shadows,
 Which shows like grief itself, but is not so : 15
 For sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
 Divides one thing entire to many objects,
 Like perspectives, which rightly gazed upon,
 Show nothing but confusion,—eyed awry,
 Distinguish form : so your sweet majesty, 20
 Looking awry upon your lord's departure,
 Finds shapes of griefs more than himself to wail ;
 Which, looked on as it is, is nought but shadows
 Of what it is not. Then, thrice-gracious queen,
 More than your lord's departure weep not ; more's
 not seen : 25
 Or if it be, 'tis with false sorrow's eye,
 Which, for things true, weeps things imaginary.

Queen. It may be so ; but yet my inward soul
 Persuades me it is otherwise : Howe'er it be,
 I cannot but be sad ; so heavy sad, 30
 As—though, in thinking, on no thought I think—
 Makes me with heavy nothing faint and shrink.

Bushy. 'Tis nothing but conceit, my gracious lady.

Queen. 'Tis nothing less : conceit is still derived
 From some forefather grief ; mine is not so ; 35
 For nothing had begot my something grief,
 Or something hath the nothing that I grieve ;
 'Tis in reversion that I do possess ;
 But what it is, that is not yet known ; what,
 I cannot name ; 'tis nameless woe, I wot. 40

Enter GREEN.

Green. Heaven save your majesty !—and well met,
 gentlemen :—

I hope the king is not yet shipped for Ireland.

Queen. Why hop'st thou so ? 'tis better hope he is ;
 For his designs crave haste, his haste good hope ;
 Then wherefore dost thou hope he is not shipped ? 45

Green. That he, our hope, might have retired his
 power,
 And driven into despair an enemy's hope,
 Who strongly hath set footing in this land :
 The banished Bolingbroke repeals himself,
 And with uplifted arms is safe arrived 50
 At Ravenspurgh.

Queen. Now God in heaven forbid !

Green. O, madam, 'tis too true ; and, that is worse,
 The lord Northumberland, his son, young Henry Percy,
 The lords of Ross, Beaumont, and Willoughby,
 With all their powerful friends, are fled to him. 55

Bushy. Why have you not proclaimed Northumberland

And the rest of the revolted faction traitors?

Green. We have: whereupon the earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, resigned his stewardship,
And all the household servants fled with him 60
To Bolingbroke.

Bushy. Despair not, madam.

Queen. Who shall hinder me?

I will despair, and be at enmity
With cozening hope; he is a flatterer, 65
A parasite, a keeper-back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life
Which false hope lingers in extremity.

Enter YORK.

Green. Here comes the duke of York.

Queen. With signs of war about his aged neck; 70
O, full of careful business are his looks!
Uncle, for heaven's sake, speak comfortable words.

York. Should I do so, I should belie my thoughts:
Comfort's in heaven; and we are on the earth,
Where nothing lives but crosses, cares, and grief. 75
Your husband he is gone to save far off,
Whilst others come to make him lose at home:
Here am I left to underprop his land;
Who, weak with age, cannot support myself:
Now comes the sick hour that his surfeit made; 80
Now shall he try his friends that flattered him.

Enter a Servant.

Serv. My lord, your son was gone before I came.

York. He was?—Why, so!—go all which way it will!

The nobles they are fled, the commons they are cold,
And will, I fear, revolt on Hereford's side.— 85

Sirrah, get thee to Plashy, to my sister Gloster ;—
Bid her send me presently a thousand pound :

Hold, take my ring.

Serv. My lord, I had forgot to tell your lordship :
To-day, as I came by, I called there ;— 90
But I shall grieve you to report the rest.

York. What is it, knave ?

Serv. An hour before I came, the duchess died.

York. Heaven for his mercy ! what a tide of woes
Comes rushing on this woeful land at once ! 95

I know not what to do :—I would to Heaven,
(So my untruth had not provoked him to it),

The king had cut off my head with my brother's.

What, are there no posts despatched for Ireland ?—

How shall we do for money for these wars ?— 100

Come, sister—cousin, I would say : pray, pardon me.—

Go, fellow [*to the* Servant], get thee home, provide some
carts,

And bring away the armour that is there.—

[*Exit* Servant.]

Gentlemen, will you go muster men ? If I know

How or which way to order these affairs, 105

Thus disorderly thrust into my hands,

Never believe me. Both are my kinsmen ;—

The one is my sovereign, whom both my oath

And duty bids defend ; the other again

Is my kinsman, whom the king hath wronged, 110

Whom conscience and my kindred bids to right.

Well, somewhat we must do.—

Come, cousin, I'll dispose of you :—Gentlemen,

Go muster up your men, and meet me presently

At Berkeley castle. I should to Plashy too ; 115
 But time will not permit :—All is uneven,
 And everything is left at six and seven.

[*Exeunt* YORK and QUEEN.

Bushy. The wind sits fair for news to go to Ireland,
 But none returns. For us to levy power,
 Proportionable to the enemy, 120
 Is all impossible.

Green. Besides, our nearness to the king in love,
 Is near the hate of those love not the king.

Bagot. And that's the wavering commons : for their
 love
 Lies in their purses ; and who^{so} empties them, 125
 By so much fills their hearts with deadly hate.

Bushy. Wherein the king stands generally con-
 demned.

Bagot. If judgment lie in them, then so do we,
 Because we ever have been near the king.

Green. Well, I'll for refuge straight to Bristol castle ;
 The Earl of Wiltshire is already there. 131

Bushy. Thither will I with you : for little office
 The hateful commons will perform for us ;
 Except, like curs, to tear us all to pieces.—
 Will you go along with us ? 135

Bagot. No ; I will to Ireland to his majesty.
 Farewell : if heart's presages be not vain,
 We three here part, that ne'er shall meet again.

Bushy. That's as York thrives to beat back Boling-
 broke.

Green. Alas, poor duke ! the task he undertakes
 Is numbering sands, and drinking oceans dry ; 141
 Where one on his side fights, thousands will fly.
 Farewell at once ; for once, for all, and ever.

Bushy. Well, we may meet again.

Bagot.

I fear me, never.

[*Exeunt.*]

SCENE III.—*Wilds in Gloucestershire.*

Enter BOLINGBROKE and NORTHUMBERLAND, with Forces.

Boling. How far is it, my lord, to Berkeley now ?

North. Believe me, noble lord,
I am a stranger here in Gloucestershire.



Scene in Gloucestershire—Berkeley Castle.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways
Draw out our miles, and make them wearisome : 5
And yet your fair discourse hath been as sugar,

Making the hard way sweet and delectable.
 But, I bethink me, what a weary way
 From Ravenspurg to Cotswold will be found
 In Ross and Willoughby, wanting your company ; 10
 Which, I protest, hath very much beguiled
 The tediousness and process of my travel :
 But theirs is sweetened with the hope to have
 The present benefit which I possess :
 And hope to joy is little less in joy 15
 Than hope enjoyed. By this the weary lords
 Shall make their way seem short, as mine hath done
 By sight of what I have, your noble company.

Boling. Of much less value is my company
 Than your good words. But who comes here ? 20

Enter HARRY PERCY.

North. It is my son, young Harry Percy,
 Sent from my brother Worcester, whencesoever.—
 Harry, how fares your uncle ?

Percy. I had thought, my lord, to have learned his
 health of you.

North. Why, is he not with the queen ? 25

Percy. No, my good lord ; he hath forsook the court,
 Broken his staff of office, and dispersed
 The household of the king.

North. What was his reason ?
 He was not so resolved when last we spake together.

Percy. Because your lordship was proclaimed traitor.
 But he, my lord, is gone to Ravenspurg, 31
 To offer service to the duke of Hereford ;
 And sent me over by Berkeley, to discover
 What power the duke of York had levied there,
 Then with directions to repair to Ravenspurg. 35

North. Have you forgot the duke of Hereford, boy ?

Percy. No, my good lord ; for that is not forgot
Which ne'er I did remember : to my knowledge,
I never in my life did look on him.

North. Then learn to know him now ; this is the
duke. 40

Percy. My gracious lord, I tender you my service,
Such as it is, being tender, raw, and young ;
Which elder days shall ripen, and confirm
To more approved service and desert.

Boling. I thank thee, gentle Percy ; and be sure, 45
I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends ;
And as my fortune ripens with thy love,
It shall be still thy true love's recompense :
My heart this covenant makes, my hand thus seals
it. 50

North. How far is it to Berkeley ? And what stir
Keeps good old York there, with his men of war ?

Percy. There stands the castle, by yon tuft of trees,
Manned with three hundred men, as I have heard :
And in it are the lords of York, Berkeley, and
Seymour : 55
None else of name and noble estimate.

Enter ROSS *and* WILLOUGHBY.

North. Here come the lords of Ross and Wil-
loughby,
Bloody with spurring, fiery red with haste.

Boling. Welcome, my lords : I wot your love pursues
A banished traitor ; all my treasury 60
Is yet but unfelt thanks, which, more enriched,
Shall be your love and labour's recompense.

Ross. Your presence makes us rich, most noble lord.

Willo. And far surmounts our labour to attain it.

Boling. Evermore thanks, the exchequer of the poor ;
Which till my infant fortune comes to years, 66
Stands for my bounty. But who comes here ?

Enter BERKELEY.

North. It is my lord of Berkeley, as I guess.

Berk. My lord of Hereford, my message is to you.

Boling. My lord, my answer is to Lancaster : 70
And I am come to seek that name in England :
And I must find that title in your tongue,
Before I make reply to aught you say.

Berk. Mistake me not, my lord ; 'tis not my meaning
To raze one title of your honour out :— 75
To you, my lord, I come, (what lord you will,)
From the most gracious regent of this land,
The duke of York, to know what pricks you on
To take advantage of the absent time,
And fright our native peace with self-born arms. 8c

Enter YORK, attended.

Boling. I shall not need transport my words by you ;
Here comes his grace in person.— My noble uncle !

[*Kneels.*

York. Show me thy humble heart, and not thy knee,
Whose duty is deceivable and false.

Boling. My gracious uncle,— 85

York. Tut, tut !

Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.
I am no traitor's uncle ; and that word, grace,
In an ungracious mouth is but profane.
Why have these banished and forbidden legs

Dared once to touch a dust of England's ground? 90
 But more than why; why have they dared to march
 So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
 Frighting her pale-faced villages with war,
 And ostentation of despised arms?

Com'st thou because the anointed king is hence? 95

Why, foolish boy, the king is left behind,
 And in my loyal bosom lies his power.

Were I but now the lord of such hot youth

As when brave Gaunt, thy father, and myself

Rescued the Black Prince, that young Mars of men,

From forth the ranks of many thousand French, 101

O, then, how quickly should this arm of mine,

Now prisoner to the palsy, chastise thee,

And minister correction to thy fault!

Boling. My gracious uncle, let me know my fault;
 On what condition stands it, and wherein? 106

York. Even in condition of the worst degree,—

In gross rebellion and detested treason:

Thou art a banished man, and here art come,

Before the expiration of thy time, 110

In braving arms against thy sovereign.

Boling. As I was banished, I was banished Hereford;
 But as I come, I come for Lancaster.

And, noble uncle, I beseech your grace,

Look on my wrongs with an indifferent eye: 115

You are my father, for methinks in you

I see old Gaunt alive. O, then, my father,

Will you permit that I shall stand condemned

A wandering vagabond; my rights and royalties

Plucked from my arms perforce, and given away 120

To upstart unthrifts? Wherefore was I born?

If that my cousin king be king of England,

It must be granted I am duke of Lancaster.
 You have a son, Aumerle, my noble kinsman ;
 Had you first died, and he been thus trod down, 125
 He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
 To rouse his wrongs, and chase them to the bay.
 I am denied to sue my livery here,
 And yet my letters-patent give me leave :
 My father's goods are all distrained and sold, 130
 And these and all are all amiss employed.
 What would you have me do? I am a subject,
 And challenge law : Attorneys are denied me ;
 And therefore personally I lay my claim
 To my inheritance of free descent. 135

North. The noble duke hath been too much abused.

Ross. It stands your grace upon to do him right.

Willow. Base men by his endowments are made great.

York. My lords of England, let me tell you this :—

I have had feeling of my cousin's wrongs, 140
 And laboured all I could to do him right ;
 But in this kind to come, in braving arms,
 Be his own carver, and cut out his way,
 To find out right with wrongs,—it may not be :
 And you that do abet him in this kind, 145
 Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.

North. The noble duke hath sworn his coming is
 But for his own : and, for the right of that,
 We all have strongly sworn to give him aid ;
 And let him ne'er see joy that breaks that oath. 150

York. Well, well, I see the issue of these arms ;
 I cannot mend it, I must needs confess,
 Because my power is weak, and all ill left :
 But if I could, by Him that gave me life,
 I would attach you all, and make you stoop 155

Unto the sovereign mercy of the king ;
 But, since I cannot, be it known to you,
 I do remain as neuter. So, fare you well ;—
 Unless you please to enter in the castle,
 And there repose you for this night, 160

Boling. An offer, uncle, that we will accept.
 But we must win your grace to go with us
 To Bristol castle ; which, they say, is held
 By Bushy, Bagot, and their complices,
 The caterpillars of the commonwealth, 165
 Which I have sworn to weed and pluck away.

York. It may be I will go with you :—but yet I'll
 pause ;
 For I am loth to break our country's laws.
 Nor friends, nor foes, to me welcome you are :
 Things past redress are now with me past care. 170
 [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.—*A Camp in Wales.*

Enter SALISBURY, and a Captain.

Cap. My lord of Salisbury, we have stayed ten days,
 And hardly kept our countrymen together,
 And yet we hear no tidings from the king ;
 Therefore we will disperse ourselves : farewell.

Sal. Stay yet another day, thou trusty Welshman ;
 The king repositeth all his confidence in thee. 6

Cap. 'Tis thought the king is dead ; we will not stay.
 The bay-trees in our country are all withered,
 And meteors fright the fixed stars of heaven ;
 The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the earth, 10
 And lean-looked prophets whisper fearful change ;
 Rich men look sad, and ruffians dance and leap,—

The one, in fear to lose what they enjoy,
 The other, to enjoy by rage and war :
 These signs forerun the death or fall of kings.— 15
 Farewell ; our countrymen are gone and fled,
 As well assured Richard their king is dead. [Exit.
Sal. Ah, Richard ! with the eyes of heavy mind,



'T is thought the King is dead.'

I see thy glory like a shooting star
 Fall to the base earth from the firmament ! 20
 Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
 Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest ;
 Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
 And crossly to thy good all fortune goes. [Exit.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—Bolingbroke's *Camp at Bristol*.

Enter BOLINGBROKE, YORK, NORTHUMBERLAND,
PERCY, WILLOUGHBY, ROSS : Officers *behind, with*
BUSHY and GREEN, *prisoners*.

Boling. Bring forth these men.—

Bushy and Green, I will not vex your souls
(Since presently your souls must part your bodies)
With too much urging your pernicious lives,
For 'twere no charity : yet, to wash your blood 5
From off my hands, here, in the view of men,
I will unfold some causes of your deaths.
You have misled a prince, a royal king,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineaments,
By you unhappied and disfigured clean. 10
Myself—a prince by fortune of my birth,
Near to the king in blood, and near in love,
Till you did make him misinterpret me,—
Have stooped my neck under your injuries,
And sighed my English breath in foreign clouds, 15
Eating the bitter bread of banishment :
While you have fed upon my seignories,
Disparked my parks, and felled my forest woods ;
From mine own windows torn my household coat,
Razed out my impress, leaving me no sign— 20
Save men's opinions and my living blood—
To show the world I am a gentleman.
This, and much more, much more than twice all this,
Condemns you to the death :—See them delivered
over

To execution and the hand of death. 25

Bushy. More welcome is the stroke of death to me,
Than Bolingbroke to England. Lords, farewell.

Green. My comfort is, that heaven will take our
souls,

And plague injustice with the pains of hell.

Boling. My lord Northumberland, see them de-
spatched. 30

[*Exeunt* NORTHUMBERLAND *and others,*
with Prisoners.]

Uncle, you say the queen is at your house :
For heaven's sake, fairly let her be entreated :
Tell her, I send to her my kind commends ;
Take special care my greetings be delivered.

York. A gentleman of mine I have despatched 35
With letters of your love to her at large.

Boling. Thanks, gentle uncle.—Come, lords, away ;
To fight with Glendower and his complices ;
Awhile to work, and after, holiday. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II.—*The Coast of Wales. A Castle
in view.*

Flourish: drums and trumpets. Enter KING RICHARD,
BISHOP OF CARLISLE, AUMERLE, *and* Soldiers.

K. Rich. Barkloughly castle call you this at hand ?

Aum. Yea, my lord, how brooks your grace the air,
After your late tossing on the breaking seas ?

K. Rich. Needs must I like it well ; I weep for joy,
To stand upon my kingdom once again. 5
Dear earth, I do salute thee with my hand,
Though rebels wound thee with their horses' hoofs :

As a long-parted mother, with her child,
 Plays fondly with her tears and smiles in meeting ;
 So, weeping-smiling, greet I thee, my earth, 10
 And do thee favour with my royal hands.
 Feed not thy sovereign's foe, my gentle earth,
 Nor with thy sweets comfort his ravenous sense :
 But let thy spiders that suck up thy venom,
 And heavy-gaited toads, lie in their way, 15
 Doing annoyance to the treacherous feet
 Which with usurping steps do trample thee.
 Yield stinging nettles to mine enemies :
 And when they from thy bosom pluck a flower,
 Guard it, I pray thee, with a lurking adder, 20
 Whose double tongue may with a mortal touch
 Throw death upon thy sovereign's enemies.
 Mock not my senseless conjuration, lords ;
 This earth shall have a feeling, and these stones
 Prove armed soldiers, ere her native king 25
 Shall falter under foul rebellion's arms.

Bishop. Fear not, my lord ; that Power that made
 you king

Hath power to keep you king, in spite of all.
 The means that heaven yields must be embraced,
 And not neglected ; else, if heaven would, 30
 And we will not, heaven's offer we refuse,—
 The proffered means of succour and redress.

Aum. He means, my lord, that we are too remiss ;
 Whilst Bolingbroke, through our security,
 Grows strong and great, in substance and in power. 35

K. Rich. Discomfortable cousin ! know'st thou not,
 That, when the searching eye of heaven is hid,
 Behind the globe that lights the lower world,
 Then thieves and robbers range abroad unseen,

In murders and in outrage, boldly here ; 40
 But when, from under this terrestrial ball,
 He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines,
 And darts his light through every guilty hole,
 Then murders, treasons, and detested sins,
 The cloak of night being plucked from off their backs,
 Stand bare and naked, trembling at themselves? 46
 So when this thief, this traitor, Bolingbroke,—
 Who all this while hath revelled in the night,
 Whilst we were wandering with the Antipodes,—
 Shall see us rising in our throne, the east, 50
 His treasons will sit blushing in his face,
 Not able to endure the sight of day,
 But, self-affrighted, tremble at his sin.
 Not all the water in the rough rude sea
 Can wash the balm from an anointed king : 55
 The breath of worldly men cannot depose
 The deputy elected by the Lord :
 For every man that Bolingbroke hath pressed,
 To lift shrewd steel against our golden crown,
 Heaven for his Richard hath in heavenly pay 60
 A glorious angel : then, if angels fight,
 Weak men must fall ; for heaven still guards the right.

Enter SALISBURY.

Welcome, my lord : How far off lies your power ?

Sal. Nor near, nor farther off, my gracious lord,
 Than this weak arm : Discomfort guides my tongue,
 And bids me speak of nothing but despair. 66
 One day too late, I fear, my noble lord,
 Hath clouded all thy happy days on earth :
 O, call back yesterday, bid time return,
 And thou shalt have twelve thousand fighting men : 70

To-day, to-day, unhappy day, too late,
 O'erthrows thy joys, friends, fortune, and thy state ;
 For all the Welshmen, hearing thou wert dead,
 Are gone to Bolingbroke, dispersed and fled.

Aum. Comfort, my liege ; why looks your grace so
 pale ? 75

K. Rich. But now, the blood of twenty thousand
 men

Did triumph in my face, and they are fled ;
 And, till so much blood thither come again,
 Have I not reason to look pale and dead ?
 All souls that will be safe fly from my side ; 80
 For time hath set a blot upon my pride.

Aum. Comfort, my liege ; remember who you are.

K. Rich. I had forgot myself : Am I not king ?
 Awake, thou coward majesty ! thou sleepest.
 Is not the king's name twenty thousand names ? 85
 Arm, arm, my name ! a puny subject strikes
 At thy great glory.—Look not to the ground,
 Ye favourites of a king. Are we not high ?
 High be our thoughts : I know my uncle York
 Hath power enough to serve our turn. But who 90
 Comes here ?

Enter SCROOP.

Scroop. More health and happiness betide my liege,
 Than can my care-tuned tongue deliver him.

K. Rich. Mine ear is open, and my heart prepared ;
 The worst is worldly loss thou canst unfold.
 Say, is my kingdom lost ? why, 'twas my care ; 95
 And what loss is it to be rid of care ?
 Strives Bolingbroke to be as great as we ?
 Greater he shall not be ; if he serve God,

We'll serve him too, and be his fellow so.
 Revolt our subjects? that we cannot mend; 100
 They break their faith to God, as well as us:
 Cry woe, destruction, ruin, loss, decay;
 The worst is death, and death will have his day.

Scroop. Glad am I that your highness is so armed
 To bear the tidings of calamity. 105
 Like an unseasonable stormy day,
 Which makes the silver rivers drown their shores,
 As if the world were all dissolved to tears,—
 So high above its limits swells the rage
 Of Bolingbroke, covering your fearful land 110
 With hard bright steel, and hearts harder than steel.
 White beards have armed their thin and hairless scalps
 Against thy majesty; and boys, with women's voices
 Strive to speak big, and clap their female joints
 In stiff unwieldy arms against thy crown: 115
 The very beadsmen learn to bend their bows
 Of double-fatal yew against thy state;
 Yea, distaff-women manage rusty bills
 Against thy seat: both young and old rebel,
 And all goes worse than I have power to tell. 120

K. Rich. Too well, too well, thou tell'st a tale so ill,
 Where is the earl of Wiltshire? where is Bagot?
 What is become of Bushy? where is Green?
 That they have let the dangerous enemy
 Measure our confines with such peaceful steps? 125
 If we prevail, their heads shall pay for it.
 I warrant they have made peace with Bolingbroke.

Scroop. Peace have they made with him, indeed,
 my lord.

K. Rich. O villains, vipers, damned without redemption!

Dogs, easily won to fawn on any man ! 130
 Snakes, in my heart-blood warmed, that sting my
 heart !

Three Judases, each one thrice worse than Judas !
 Would they make peace ? terrible hell make war
 Upon their spotted souls for this offence !

Scroop. Sweet love, I see, changing his property,
 Turns to the sourest and most deadly hate : 136
 Again uncurse their souls ; their peace is made
 With heads, and not with hands : those whom you
 curse

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
 And lie full low, graved in the hollow ground. 140

Aum. Is Bushy, Green, and the earl of Wiltshire,
 dead ?

Scroop. Yea, all of them at Bristol lost their heads.

Aum. Where is the duke my father with his power ?

K. Rich. No matter where. Of comfort no man
 speak :

Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs ; 145
 Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
 Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.

Let's choose executors, and talk of wills :
 And yet not so,—for what can we bequeath,
 Save our deposed bodies to the ground ? 150

Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's,
 And nothing can we call our own but death,
 And that small model of the barren earth,
 Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.

For heaven's sake, let us sit upon the ground, 155
 And tell sad stories of the death of kings :—
 How some have been deposed, some slain in war,
 Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed :

Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping killed ;
 All murdered.—For within the hollow crown 160
 That rounds the mortal temples of a king,
 Keeps Death his court ; and there the antic sits,
 Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp,—
 Allowing him a breath, a little scene
 To monarchise, be feared, and kill with looks ; 165
 Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
 As if this flesh, which walls about our life,
 Were brass impregnable,—and, humoured thus,
 Comes at the last, and with a little pin
 Bores through his castle wall, and—farewell king ! 170
 Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood
 With solemn reverence ; throw away respect,
 Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty,
 For you have but mistook me all this while :
 I live with bread like you, feel want, taste grief, 175
 Need friends :
 Subjected thus, how can you say to me
 I am a king ?

Bishop. My lord, wise men ne'er sit and wail their
 woes,

But presently prevent the ways to wail. 180
 To fear the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,
 Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe,
 And so your follies fight against yourself.
Fear, and be slain ; no worse can come to *fight* :
 And *fight and die* is death destroying death ; 185
 Where *fearing-dying* pays death servile breath.

Aum. My father hath a power, inquire of him ;
 And learn to make a body of a limb.

K. Rich. Thou chid'st me well :—Proud Boling-
 broke, I come

To change blows with thee for our day of doom. 190
 This ague-fit of fear is over-blown ;
 An easy task it is to win our own.
 Say, Scroop, where lies our uncle with his power ?
 Speak sweetly, man, although thy looks be sour.

Scroop. Men judge by the complexion of the sky

The state and inclination of the day : 196

So may you by my dull and heavy eye,

My tongue hath but a heavier tale to say.

I play the torturer, by small and small
 To lengthen out the worst that must be spoken :—
 Your uncle York is joined with Bolingbroke, 201
 And all your northern castles yielded up,
 And all your southern gentlemen in arms
 Upon his party.

K. Rich. Thou hast said enough.— 205

Beshrew thee, cousin, which didst lead me forth

[*To AUM.*

Of that sweet way I was in to despair !
 What say you now ? What comfort have we now ?
 By heaven, I'll hate him everlastingly
 That bids me be of comfort any more. 210
 Go to Flint castle ; there I'll pine away ;
 A king, woe's slave, shall kingly woe obey.
 That power I have, discharge ; and let them go
 To ear the land that hath some hope to grow,
 For I have none :—Let no man speak again 215
 To alter this, for counsel is but vain.

Aum. My liege, one word.

K. Rich. He does me double wrong

That wounds me with the flatteries of his tongue.

Discharge my followers, let them hence away, 220

From Richard's night to Bolingbroke's fair day.

[*Exeunt.*

SCENE III.—Wales. *Before Flint Castle.*

Enter, with drum and colours, BOLINGBROKE and Forces ; YORK, NORTHUMBERLAND, and others.

Boling. So that by this intelligence we learn,
The Welshmen are dispersed ; and Salisbury
Is gone to meet the king, who lately landed,
With some few private friends, upon this coast.

North. The news is very fair and good, my lord ; 5
Richard, not far from hence, hath hid his head.

York. It would beseem the Lord Northumberland
To say *king* Richard. Alack the heavy day,
When such a sacred king should hide his head !

North. Your grace mistakes ; only to be brief 10
Left I his title out.

York. The time hath been,
Would you have been so brief with him, he would
Have been so brief with you, to shorten you,
For taking so the head, your whole head's length. 15

Boling. Mistake not, uncle, further than you should.

York. Take not, good cousin, further than you
should,

Lest you mis-take :—The heavens are o'er our heads.

Boling. I know it, uncle ; and oppose not myself
Against their will.—But who comes here ? 20

Enter PERCY.

Welcome Harry : what, will not this castle yield ?

Percy. The castle royally is manned, my lord,
Against thy entrance.

Boling. Royally ?
Why, it contains no king ?

25

Percy. Yes, my good lord,
 It doth contain a king ; king Richard lies
 Within the limits of yon lime and stone :
 And with him are the lord Aumerle, lord Salisbury,
 Sir Stephen Scroop ; besides a clergyman 30
 Of holy reverence, who, I cannot learn.

North. Oh ! belike it is the bishop of Carlisle.

Boling. Noble lord, [To NORTH.
 Go to the rude ribs of that ancient castle :
 Through brazen trumpet send the breath of parle 35
 Into his ruined ears, and thus deliver :
 Henry Bolingbroke
 On both his knees doth kiss king Richard's hand,
 And sends allegiance and true faith of heart
 To his most royal person : hither come 40
 Even at his feet to lay my arms and power ;
 Provided that, my banishment repealed,
 And lands restored again, be freely granted :
 If not, I'll use the advantage of my power,
 And lay the summer's dust with showers of blood, 45
 Rained from the wounds of slaughtered Englishmen :
 The which, how far off from the mind of Bolingbroke
 It is, such crimson tempest should bedrench
 The fresh green lap of fair king Richard's land,
 My stooping duty tenderly shall show. 50
 Go, signify as much ; while here we march
 Upon the grassy carpet of this plain.

[NORTH. *advances to the castle with a trumpet.*
 Let's march without the noise of threatening drum,
 That from this castle's tattered battlements
 Our fair appointments may be well perused. 55
 Methinks, king Richard and myself should meet
 With no less terror than the elements

Of fire and water, when their thundering shock
 At meeting tears the cloudy cheeks of heaven.
 Be he the fire, I'll be the yielding water : 60
 The rage be his, while on the earth I rain
 My waters ; on the earth, and not on him.
 March on, and mark king Richard how he looks.

*A parle sounded, and answered by another trumpet
 within. Flourish. Enter on the walls KING
 RICHARD, the BISHOP OF CARLISLE, AUMERLE,
 SCROOP, and SALISBURY.*

Boling. See, see, king Richard doth himself appear,
 As doth the blushing discontented sun, 65
 From out the fiery portal of the east,
 When he perceives the envious clouds are bent
 To dim his glory, and to stain the track
 Of his bright passage to the occident.

York. Yet looks he like a king ; behold, his eye, 70
 As bright as is the eagle's, lightens forth
 Controlling majesty : Alack, alack, for woe,
 That any arm should stain so fair a show !

K. Rich. We are amazed ; and thus long have we
 stood
 To watch the fearful bending of thy knee, 75
 [To NORTH.
 Because we thought ourself thy lawful king :
 And if we be, how dare thy joints forget
 To pay their awful duty to our presence ?
 If we be not, show us the hand of God
 That hath dismissed us from our stewardship ; 80
 For well we know, no hand of blood and bone
 Can gripe the sacred handle of our sceptre,
 Unless he do profane, steal, or usurp.

And though you think that all, as you have done,
 Have torn their souls, by turning them from us, 85
 And we are barren, and bereft of friends,—
 Yet know, my master, God omnipotent,
 Is mustering in his clouds, on our behalf,
 Armies of pestilence ; and they shall strike
 Your children yet unborn and unbegot, 90
 That lift your vassal hands against my head,
 And threat the glory of my precious crown.
 Tell Bolingbroke, (for yond, methinks, he stands,)
 That every stride he makes upon my land
 Is dangerous treason : He is come to ope 95
 The purple testament of bleeding war ;
 But ere the crown he looks for live in peace,
 Ten thousand bloody crowns of mother's sons
 Shall ill become the flower of England's face,
 Change the complexion of her maid-pale peace 100
 To scarlet indignation, and bedew
 Her pastures' grass with faithful English blood.

North. The king of heaven forbid our lord the king
 Should so with civil and uncivil arms
 Be rushed upon ! Thy thrice-noble cousin, 105
 Harry Bolingbroke, doth humbly kiss thy hand ;
 And by the honourable tomb he swears,
 That stands upon your royal grandsire's bones ;
 And by the royalties of both your bloods,
 Currents that spring from one most gracious head ; 110
 And by the buried hand of warlike Gaunt,
 And by the worth and honour of himself,
 Comprising all that may be sworn or said,—
 His coming hither hath no further scope,
 Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg 115
 Enfranchisement immediate on his knees ;

Which on thy royal party granted once,
 His glittering arms he will commend to rust,
 His barbed steeds to stables, and his heart
 To faithful service of your majesty. 120
 This swears he, as he is a prince, is just ;
 And, as I am a gentleman, I credit him.

K. Rich. Northumberland, say,—thus the king re-
 turns :—

His noble cousin is right welcome hither ;
 And all the number of his fair demands 125
 Shall be accomplished without contradiction :
 With all the gracious utterance thou hast,
 Speak to his gentle hearing kind commends.—
 We do debase ourself, cousin, do we not, [*To AUMERLE.*
 To look so poorly, and to speak so fair? 130
 Shall we call back Northumberland, and send
 Defiance to the traitor, and so die?

Aum. No, good my lord ; let's fight with gentle
 words,

Till time lend friends, and friends their helpful swords.

K. Rich. 'O God ! O God ! that e'er this tongue of
 mine, 135

That laid the sentence of dread banishment
 On yon proud man, should take it off again
 With words of sooth ! O, that I were as great
 As is my grief, or lesser than my name !
 Or that I could forget what I have been ! 140
 Or not remember what I must be now !

Swell'st thou, proud heart ? I'll give thee scope to
 beat,

Since foes have scope to beat both thee and me.

Aum. Northumberland comes back from Boling-
 broke.

K. Rich. What must the king do now? Must he
submit? 145
The king shall do it. Must he be deposed?
The king shall be contented: Must he lose
The name of king? o' God's name, let it go:
I'll give my jewels for a set of beads,
My gorgeous palace for a hermitage, 150
My gay apparel for an alms-man's gown,
My figured goblets for a dish of wood,
My sceptre for a palmer's walking staff,
And my large kingdom for a little grave,
A little little grave, an obscure grave:— 155
Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common trade, where subjects' feet
May hourly trample on their sovereign's head:
For on my heart they tread, now whilst I live;
And, buried once, why not upon my head? 160
Aumerle, thou weep'st: my tender-hearted cousin!—
We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs and they shall lodge the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land.
Or shall we play the wantons with our woes, 165
And make some pretty match with shedding tears?
As thus;—To drop them still upon one place,
Till they have fretted us a pair of graves
Within the earth; and, therein laid,—*There lies*
Two kinsmen, digged their graves with weeping eyes?
Would not this ill do well?—Well, well, I see 171
I talk but idly, and you mock at me.—
Most mighty prince, my lord Northumberland,
What says king Bolingbroke? will his majesty
Give Richard leave to live till Richard die? 175
You make a leg, and Bolingbroke says—ay.

North. My lord, in the base court he doth attend
To speak with you ; may't please you to come down ?

K. Rich. Down ? down I come, like glistering
Phaethon,

Wanting the manage of unruly jades. 180

[*NORTH. retires to BOLING.*

In the base court ? Base court, where kings grow base,
To come at traitors' call, and do them grace.

In the base court ? Come down ? Down court ! Down
king !

For night-owls shriek where mounting larks should
sing. [*Exeunt from above.*

Boling. What says his majesty ? 185

North. Sorrow and grief of heart
Makes him speak fondly, like a frantic man :
Yet he is come.

Enter KING RICHARD, and his Attendants, below.

Boling. Stand all apart,
And show fair duty to his majesty.— 190
My gracious lord,— [*Kneeling.*

K. Rich. Fair cousin, you debase your princely knee,
To make the base earth proud with kissing it :
Me rather had my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleased eye see your courtesy. 195
Up, cousin, up ; your heart is up, I know,
Thus high at least [*touching his own head*], although
your knee be low.

Boling. My gracious lord, I come but for mine own.

K. Rich. Your own is yours, and I am yours, and
all.

Boling. So far be mine, my most redoubted lord,
As my true service shall deserve your love. 201

K. Rich. Well you deserve:—They well deserve to have
 That know the strong'st and surest way to get.
 Uncle, give me your hand [*to YORK*]: nay, dry your
 eyes;
 Tears show their love, but want their remedies.— 205
 Cousin, I am too young to be your father,



'Stand all apart and show.'

Though you are old enough to be my heir.
 What you will have I'll give, and willing too;
 For do we must what force will have us do.—
 Set on towards London:—Cousin, is it so? 210

Boling. Yea, my good lord.

K. Rich.

Then I must not say no.

[*Flourish. Exeunt.*]

SCENE IV.—Langley. *The Duke of York's Garden.*

Enter the QUEEN and two Ladies.

Queen. What sport shall we devise here in this garden,

To drive away the heavy thought of care ?

1 *Lady.* Madam, we'll play at bowls.

Queen. 'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs,
And that my fortune runs against the bias. 5

1 *Lady.* Madam, we'll dance.

Queen. My legs can keep no measure in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief :
Therefore, no dancing, girl ; some other sport.

1 *Lady.* Madam, we'll tell tales. 10

Queen. Of joy, or grief ?

1 *Lady.* Of either, madam.

Queen. Of neither, girl :

For if of joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth remember me the more of sorrow ; 15
Or if of grief, being altogether had,
It adds more sorrow to my want of joy :
For what I have I need not to repeat ;
And what I want it boots not to complain.

1 *Lady.* Madam, I'll sing. 20

Queen. 'Tis well that thou hast cause ;
But thou shouldst please me better wouldst thou weep.

1 *Lady.* I could weep, madam, would it do you good.

Queen. And I could sing would weeping do me good,
And never borrow any tear of thee. 25

But stay, here come the gardeners :

Let's step into the shadow of these trees.—

Enter a Gardener and two Servants.

My wretchedness unto a row of pins,
They'll talk of state : for every one doth so
Against a change : Woe is forerun with woe. 30

[*QUEEN and Ladies retire.*]

Gard. Go, bind thou up yon' dangling apricocks,
Which, like unruly children, make their sire
Stoop with oppression of their prodigal weight.
Give some supportance to the bending twigs.
Go thou, and, like an executioner, 35
Cut off the heads of too-fast-growing sprays,
That look too lofty in our commonwealth :
All must be even in our government.
You thus employed, I will go root away
The noisome weeds, that without profit suck 40
The soil's fertility from wholesome flowers.

I Serv. Why should we, in the compass of a pale,
Keep law, and form, and due proportion,
Showing, as in a model, our firm estate ?
When our sea-walled garden, the whole land, 45
Is full of weeds ; her fairest flowers choked up,
Her fruit-trees all unpruned, her hedges ruined,
Her knots disordered, and her wholesome herbs
Swarming with caterpillars ?

Gard. Hold thy peace :— 50
He that hath suffered this disordered spring
Hath now himself met with the fall of leaf :
The weeds, that his broad-spreading leaves did shelter,
That seemed, in eating him, to hold him up,
Are plucked up, root and all, by Bolingbroke ; 55
I mean the earl of Wiltshire, Bushy, Green.

I Serv. What, are they dead ?

Gard. They are ; and Bolingbroke
 Hath seized the wasteful king.—Oh ! what pity is it,
 That he had not so trimmed and dressed his land, 60
 As we this garden ! We at time of year
 Do wound the bark, the skin of our fruit-trees ;
 Lest, being over-proud in sap and blood,
 With too much riches it confound itself :
 Had he done so to great and growing men, 65
 They might have lived to bear, and he to taste,
 Their fruits of duty. Superfluous branches
 We lop away, that bearing boughs may live :
 Had he done so, himself had borne the crown,
 Which waste and idle hours hath quite thrown down.

I Serv. What, think you then the king shall be
 deposed ? 71

Gard. Depressed he is already ; and deposed,
 'Tis doubt, he will be. Letters came last night
 To a dear friend of the good duke of York's,
 That tell black tidings. 75

Queen. O, I am pressed to death through want of
 speaking !—
 Thou, old Adam's likeness [*coming forward*], set to
 dress this garden,
 How dares thy harsh-rude tongue sound this un-
 pleasing news ?

What Eve, what serpent, hath suggested thee
 To make a second fall of cursed man ? 80
 Why dost thou say king Richard is deposed ?
 Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
 Divine his downfall ? Say where, when, and how
 Cam'st thou by these ill-tidings ? speak, thou wretch.

Gard. Pardon me, madam : little joy have I 85
 To breathe this news : yet what I say is true.

King Richard, he is in the mighty hold
 Of Bolingbroke ; their fortunes both are weighed :
 In your lord's scale is nothing but himself,
 And some few vanities that make him light ; 90
 But in the balance of great Bolingbroke,
 Besides himself, are all the English peers,
 And with that odds he weighs king Richard down.



'Come, ladies, go.'

Post you to London, and you'll find it so :
 I speak no more than every one doth know. 95

Queen. Nimble mischance, that art so light of foot,
 Doth not thy embassage belong to me,
 And am I last that knows it? O, thou think'st
 To serve me last, that I may longest keep
 Thy sorrow in my breast. Come, ladies, go, 100

To meet at London London's king in woe.
 What, was I born to this, that my sad look
 Should grace the triumph of great Bolingbroke?
 Gardener, for telling me this news of woe,
 Pray God the plants thou graft'st may never grow. 105

[*Exeunt* QUEEN and Ladies.

Gard. Poor queen! so that thy state might be no
 worse,

I would my skill were subject to thy curse.—
 Here did she fall a tear; here, in this place,
 I'll set a bank of rue, sour herb of grace:
 Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen, 110
 In the remembrance of a weeping queen. [*Exeunt.*

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—London. Westminster Hall. *The Lords
 spiritual on the right side of the throne; the Lords
 temporal on the left; the Commons below.*

Enter BOLINGBROKE, AUMERLE, SURREY, NORTH-
 UMBERLAND, PERCY, FITZWATER, *another* Lord,
 BISHOP OF CARLISLE, ABBOT OF WESTMINSTER,
and Attendants. Officers *behind* with BAGOT.

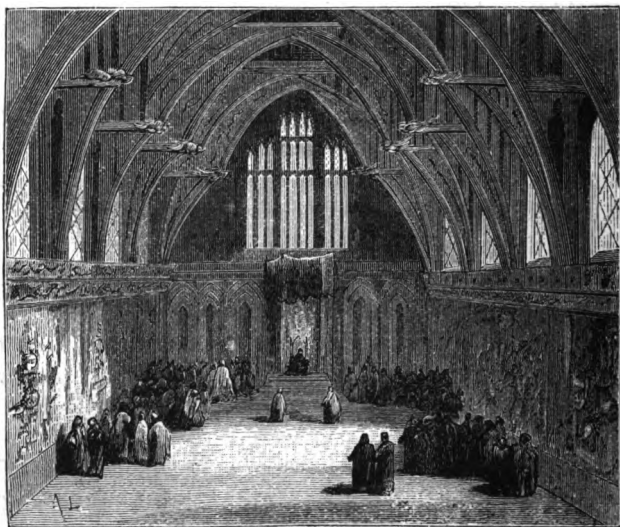
Boling. Call forth Bagot.

Now, Bagot, freely speak thy mind
 What thou dost know of noble Gloster's death;
 Who wrought it with the king, and who performed
 The bloody office of his timeless end. 5

Bagot. Then set before my face the lord Aumerle.

Boling. Cousin, stand forth, and look upon that man.

Bagot. My lord Aumerle, I know your daring tongue
 Scorns to unsay what once it hath delivered.
 In that dead time when Gloster's death was plotted, 10
 I heard you say,—*Is not my arm of length,
 That reacheth from the restful English court
 As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?—*
 Amongst much other talk, that very time,



Westminster Hall.

I heard you say, that you had rather refuse 15
 The offer of a hundred thousand crowns,
 Than Bolingbroke's return to England ;
 Adding withal, how blessed this land would be
 In this your cousin's death.

Aum. Princes, and noble lords 20
 What answer shall I make to this base man ?

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
 On equal terms to give him chastisement ?
 Either I must, or have mine honour soiled
 With the attainder of his slanderous lips. 25
 There is my gage, the manual seal of death,
 That marks thee out for hell : I say, thou liest,
 And will maintain what thou hast said is false,
 In thy heart-blood, though being all too base
 To stain the temper of my knightly sword. 30

Boling. Bagot, forbear, thou shalt not take it up.

Aum. Excepting one, I would he were the best
 In all this presence, that hath moved me so.

Fitz. If that thy valour stand on sympathy,
 There is my gage, Aumerle, in gage to thine : 35
 By that fair surf that shows me where thou stand'st,
 I heard thee say, and vauntingly thou spak'st it,
 That thou wert cause of noble Gloster's death.
 If thou deny'st it, twenty times thou liest ;
 And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart, 40
 Where it was forged, with my rapier's point.

Aum. Thou dar'st not, coward, live to see the day.

Fitz. Now, by my soul, I would it were this hour.

Aum. Fitzwater, thou art damned to hell for this.

Percy. Aumerle, thou liest ; his honour is as true, 45
 In this appeal, as thou art all unjust :
 And, that thou art so, there I throw my gage,
 To prove it on thee to the extremest point
 Of mortal breathing : seize it, if thou dar'st.

Aum. And if I do not, may my hands rot off, 50
 And never brandish more revengeful steel
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe !

Lord. I task the earth to the like, forsworn Aumerle,
 And spur thee on with full as many lies

As may be holla'd in thy treacherous ear 55
 From sun to sun : there is my honour's pawn ;
 Engage it to the trial, if thou dar'st.

Aum. Who sets me else? by heaven, I'll throw at
 all :

I have a thousand spirits in one breast,
 To answer twenty thousand such as you. 60

Surrey. My lord Fitzwater, I do remember well
 The very time Aumerle and you did talk.

Fitz. 'Tis very true : you were in presence then ;
 And you can witness with me, this is true.

Surrey. As false, by heaven, as heaven itself is
 true. 65

Fitz. Surrey, thou liest.

Surrey. Dishonourable boy,
 That lie shall lie so heavy on my sword,
 That it shall render vengeance and revenge
 Till thou the lie-giver, and that lie, do lie 70
 In earth as quiet as thy father's skull.

In proof whereof, there is my honour's pawn ;
 Engage it to the trial, if thou dar'st

Fitz. How fondly dost thou spur a forward horse !
 If I dare eat, or drink, or breathe, or live, 75
 I dare meet Surrey in a wilderness,

And spit upon him, whilst I say he lies,
 And lies, and lies : there is my bond of faith,
 To tie thee to my strong correction.

As I intend to thrive in this new world, 80
 Aumerle is guilty of my true appeal :

Besides, I heard the banished Norfolk say
 That thou, Aumerle, didst send two of thy men
 To execute the noble duke at Calais. 84

Aum. Some honest Christian trust me with a gage,

That Norfolk lies : here do I throw down this,
If he may be repealed to try his honour.

Boling. These differences shall all rest under gage
Till Norfolk be repealed : repealed he shall be,
And, though mine enemy, restored again 90
To all his land and seignories ; when he's returned,
Against Aumerle we will enforce his trial.

Bishop. That honourable day shall ne'er be seen.
Many a time hath banished Norfolk fought
For Jesu Christ, in glorious Christian field, 95
Streaming the ensign of the Christian Cross,
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens :
And, toiled with works of war, retired himself
To Italy ; and there, at Venice, gave
His body to that pleasant country's earth, 100
And his pure soul unto his captain Christ,
Under whose colours he had fought so long.

Boling. Why, bishop, is Norfolk dead ?

Bishop. As surely as I live, my lord.

Boling. Sweet peace conduct his sweet soul to the
bosom 105
Of good old Abraham !—Lords appellants,
Your differences shall all rest under gage,
Till we assign you to your days of trial.

Enter YORK, attended.

York. Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From plume-plucked Richard ; who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir, and his high sceptre yields 111
To the possession of thy royal hand :
Ascend his throne, descending now from him,—
And long live Henry, of that name the fourth !

Boling. In God's name, I'll ascend the regal throne.

Bishop. Marry, Heaven forbid!— 116
 Worst in this royal presence may I speak,
 Yet best beseeming me to speak the truth.
 Would God, that any in this noble presence
 Were enough noble to be upright judge 120
 Of noble Richard; then true noblesse would
 Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong.
 What subject can give sentence on his king?
 And who sits here that is not Richard's subject?
 Thieves are not judged but they are by to hear, 125
 Although apparent guilt be seen in them:
 And shall the figure of God's majesty,
 His captain, steward, deputy elect,
 Anointed, crowned, planted many years,
 Be judged by subject and inferior breath, 130
 And he himself not present? O, forfend it, God,
 That, in a Christian climate, souls refined
 Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!
 I speak to subjects; and a subject speaks,
 Stirred up by Heaven, thus boldly for his king. 135
 My lord of Hereford here, whom you call king,
 Is a foul traitor to proud Hereford's king:
 And if you crown him, let me prophesy,—
 The blood of English shall manure the ground,
 And future ages groan for this foul act; 140
 Peace shall go sleep with Turks and infidels,
 And, in this seat of peace, tumultuous wars
 Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound;
 Disorder, horror, fear, and mutiny,
 Shall here inhabit, and this land be called 145
 The field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls.
 O, if you raise this house against this house,
 It will the woofullest division prove

That ever fell upon this cursed earth :
 Prevent it, resist it, let it not be so, 150
 Lest child, child's children, cry against you—woe !

North. Well have you argued, sir ; and, for your
 pains,
 Of capital treason we arrest you here :
 My lord of Westminster, be it your charge
 To keep him safely till his day of trial. 155

May it please you, lords, to grant the commons' suit ?
Boling. Fetch hither Richard, that in common view
 He may surrender ; so we shall proceed
 Without suspicion. 159

York. I will be his conduct. [*Exit.*]

Boling. Lords, you that here are under our arrest,
 Procure your sureties for your days of answer :
 Little are we beholden to your love, [*To CARLISLE.*]
 And little looked for at your helping hands.

*Re-enter YORK, with KING RICHARD, and Officers
 bearing the crown, &c.*

K. Rich. Alack, why am I sent for to a king, 165
 Before I have shook off the regal thoughts
 Wherewith I reigned ? I hardly yet have learned
 To insinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my limbs :—
 Give sorrow leave awhile to tutor me
 To this submission. Yet I well remember 170
 The favours of these men : Were they not mine ?
 Did they not sometime cry, *all hail !* to me ?
 So Judas did to Christ : but he, in twelve,
 Found truth in all but one ; I, in twelve thousand,
 none.

God save the king !—Will no one say *Amen* ? 175
 Am I both priest and clerk ? well then, *Amen.*



' Here, cousin, seize the crown.'

God save the king ! although I be not he ;
 And yet, Amen, if heaven do think him me.—
 To do what service am I sent for hither ?

York. To do that office, of thine own good will, 180
 Which tired majesty did make thee offer,—
 The resignation of thy state and crown
 To Henry Bolingbroke.

K. Rich. Give me the crown :—Here, cousin, seize
 the crown ;
 On this side my hand, and on that side yours. 185
 Now is this golden crown like a deep well,
 That owes two buckets, filling one another ;
 The emptier ever dancing in the air,
 The other down, unseen, and full of water :
 That bucket down, and full of tears, am I, 190
 Drinking my griefs, whilst you mount up on high.

Boling. I thought you had been willing to resign.

K. Rich. My crown I am, but still my griefs are
 mine :
 You may my glories and my state depose,
 But not my griefs ; still am I king of those. 195

Boling. Part of your cares you give me with your
 crown.

K. Rich. Your cares set up do not pluck my cares
 down.

My care is—loss of care by old care done ;
 Your care is—gain of care by new care won :
 The cares I give I have, though given away ; 200
 They tend the crown, yet still with me they stay.

Boling. Are you contented to resign the crown ?

K. Rich. Ay, no ;—no, ay ; for I must nothing be ;
 Therefore no no, for I resign to thee.
 Now mark me how I will undo myself :— 205

I give this heavy weight from off my head,
 And this unwieldy sceptre from my hand,
 The pride of kingly sway from out my heart ;
 With mine own tears I wash away my balm,
 With mine own hands I give away my crown, 210
 With mine own tongue deny my sacred state,
 With mine own breath release all duty's rites :
 All pomp and majesty I do forswear ;
 My manors, rents, revenues, I forego ;
 My acts, decrees, and statutes, I deny : 215
 God pardon all oaths that are broke to me !
 God keep all vows unbroke that swear to thee !
 Make me, that nothing have, with nothing grieved ;
 And thou with all pleased, thou hast all achieved !
 Long mayst thou live in Richard's seat to sit, 220
 And soon lie Richard in an earthy pit !
 God save King Henry, unkinged Richard says,
 And send him many years of sunshine days !
 What more remains ?

North. No more, but that you read 225
 [*Offering a paper.*]

These accusations, and these grievous crimes,
 Committed by your person and your followers,
 Against the state and profit of this land ;
 That, by confessing them, the souls of men
 May deem that you are worthily deposed. 230

K. Rich. Must I do so? and must I ravel out
 My weaved-up follies? Gentle Northumberland,
 If thy offences were upon record,
 Would it not shame thee, in so fair a troop
 To read a lecture of them? If thou wouldst, 235
 There shouldst thou find one heinous article,
 Containing the deposing of a king,

And cracking the strong warrant of an oath,
 Marked with a blot, damned in the book of heaven :—
 Nay, all of you, that stand and look upon, 240
 Whilst that my wretchedness doth bait myself,
 Though some of you, with Pilate, wash your hands,
 Showing an outward pity ; yet you Pilates
 Have here delivered me to my sour cross,
 And water cannot wash away your sin. 245

North. My lord, despatch ; read o'er these articles.

K. Rich. Mine eyes are full of tears, I cannot
 see ;

And yet salt water blinds them not so much,
 But they can see a sort of traitors here.
 Nay, if I turn mine eyes upon myself, 250
 I find myself a traitor with the rest :
 For I have given here my soul's consent
 To undeck the pompous body of a king ;
 Made glory base, and sovereignty a slave ;
 Proud majesty a subject ; state a peasant. 255

North. My lord,——

K. Rich. No lord of thine, thou haught, insulting
 man,

Nor no man's lord ; I have no name, no title,
 No, not that name was given me at the font,
 But 'tis usurped.—Alack the heavy day, 260
 That I have worn so many winters out,
 And know not now what name to call myself !
 O, that I were a mockery king of snow,
 Standing before the sun of Bolingbroke,
 To melt myself away in water-drops !— 265
 Good king,—great king,—and yet not greatly good,
 An if my name be sterling yet in England,
 Let it command a mirror hither straight,

That it may show me what a face I have,
 Since it is bankrupt of his majesty. 270

Boling. Go some of you, and fetch a looking-glass.
 [*Exit an Attendant.*]

North. Read o'er this paper, while the glass doth
 come.

K. Rich. Fiend! thou torment'st me ere I come to
 hell.

Boling. Urge it no more, my lord Northumberland.

North. The commons will not then be satisfied. 275

K. Rich. They shall be satisfied: I'll read enough,
 When I do see the very book indeed
 Where all my sins are writ, and that's myself.

Re-enter Attendant with a glass.

Give me that glass, and therein will I read.
 No deeper wrinkles yet? Hath sorrow struck 280
 So many blows upon this face of mine,
 And made no deeper wounds?—O, flattering glass,
 Like to my followers in prosperity,
 Thou dost beguile me! Was this face the face
 That every day under his household roof 285
 Did keep ten thousand men? Was this the face
 That, like the sun, did make beholders wink?
 Was this the face that faced so many follies,
 And was at last outfaced by Bolingbroke?
 A brittle glory shineth in this face: 290
 As brittle as the glory is the face;

[*Dashes the glass against the ground.*]

For there it is, cracked in an hundred shivers.
 Mark, silent king, the moral of this sport,—
 How soon my sorrow hath destroyed my face.

Boling. The shadow of your sorrow hath destroyed
The shadow of your face. 296

K. Rich. Say that again.
The shadow of my sorrow? Ha! let's see:—
'Tis very true, my grief lies all within;
And these external manners of lament 300
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortured soul;
There lies the substance: and I thank thee, king,
For thy great bounty, that not only giv'st
Me cause to wail, but teachest me the way 305
How to lament the cause. I'll beg one boon,
And then begone, and trouble you no more.
Shall I obtain it?

Boling. Name it, fair cousin.

K. Rich. *Fair cousin?* I am greater than a king. 310
For when I was a king, my flatterers
Were then but subjects; being now a subject,
I have a king here to my flatterer.
Being so great, I have no need to beg.

Boling. Yet ask. 315

K. Rich. And shall I have?

Boling. You shall.

K. Rich. Then give me leave to go.

Boling. Whither?

K. Rich. Whither you will, so I were from your
sights. 320

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the
Tower.

K. Rich. O, good! *Convey*—Conveyors are you
all,

That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.

[*Exeunt* K. RICHARD, some Lords, and a Guard.]

Boling. On Wednesday next, we solemnly set down
Our coronation : lords, prepare yourselves. 325

[*Exeunt all but the* ABBOT, BISHOP OF CARLISLE,
and AUMERLE.

Abbot. A woeful pageant have we here beheld.

Car. The woe's to come ; the children yet unborn
Shall feel this day as sharp to them as thorn.

Aum. You holy clergymen, is there no plot
To rid the realm of this pernicious blot ? 330

Abbot. Before I freely speak my mind herein,
You shall not only take the sacrament
To bury mine intents, but to effect
Whatever I shall happen to devise :—
I see your brows are full of discontent, 335
Your hearts of sorrow, and your eyes of tears :
Come home with me to supper ; I will lay
A plot shall show us all a merry day. [*Exeunt.*

ACT V.

SCENE I.—London. *A Street leading to the Tower.*

Enter QUEEN and Ladies.

Queen. This way the king will come ; this is the
way
To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a prisoner by proud Bolingbroke :
Here let us rest, if this rebellious earth 5
Have any resting for her true king's queen.

Enter KING RICHARD and Guards.

But soft, but see, or rather do not see,
 My fair rose wither : yet, look up ; behold ;
 That you in pity may dissolve to dew,
 And wash him fresh again with true-love tears. 10
 Ah, thou, the model where old Troy did stand ;
 Thou map of honour ; thou king Richard's tomb,
 And not king Richard ; thou most beauteous inn,
 Why should hard-favoured grief be lodged in thee,
 When triumph is become an alehouse guest ? 15

K. Rich. Join not with grief, fair woman, do not so,
 To make my end too sudden : learn, good soul,
 To think our former state a happy dream ;
 From which awaked, the truth of what we are
 Shows us but this : I am sworn brother, sweet, 20
 To grim necessity ; and he and I
 Will keep a league till death. Hie thee to France,
 And cloister thee in some religious house :
 Our holy lives must win a new world's crown,
 Which our profane hours here have stricken down. 25

Queen. What, is my Richard both in shape and
 mind
 Transformed and weakened ? Hath Bolingbroke
 Deposed thine intellect ? Hath he been in thy heart ?
 The lion, dying, thrusteth forth his paw,
 And wounds the earth, if nothing else, with rage 30
 To be o'erpowered ; and wilt thou, pupil-like,
 Take thy correction mildly ? kiss the rod,
 And fawn on rage with base humility,
 Which art a lion, and a king of beasts ?

K. Rich. A king of beasts, indeed ! if aught but
 beasts, 35

I had been still a happy king of men.
 Good sometime queen, prepare thee hence for
 France :

Think I am dead ; and that even here thou tak'st,
 As from my death-bed, my last living leave.
 In winter's tedious nights sit by the fire 40
 With good old folks ; and let them tell thee tales
 Of woeful ages, long ago betid :
 And, ere thou bid good night, to quit their grief,
 Tell thou the lamentable tale of me,
 And send the hearers weeping to their beds. 45
 For why, the senseless brands will sympathise
 The heavy accent of thy moving tongue,
 And, in compassion, weep the fire out :
 And some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
 For the deposing of a royal king. 50

Ent. NORTHUMBERLAND, *attended.*

North. My lord, the mind of Bolingbroke is
 changed ;

You must to Pomfret, not unto the Tower.
 And, madam, there is order ta'en for you :
 With all swift speed you must away to France.

K. Rich. Northumberland, thou ladder where-
 withal 55

The mounting Bolingbroke ascends my throne,
 The time shall not be many hours of age
 More than it is, ere foul sin, gathering head,
 Shall break into corruption. Thou shalt think,
 Though he divide the realm, and give thee half, 60
 It is too little, helping him to all :
 And he shall think that thou, which know'st the way
 To plant unrightful kings, wilt know again,

Being ne'er so little urged, another way
 To pluck him headlong from the usurped throne. 65
 The love of wicked friends converts to fear ;
 That fear to hate ; and hate turns one, or both,
 To worthy danger, and deserved death.

North. My guilt be on my head, and there an end.
 Take leave, and part ; for you must part forthwith. 70

K. Rich. Doubly divorced ?—Bad men, ye violate
 A twofold marriage ;—'twixt my crown and me,
 And then betwixt me and my married wife.
 Let me unkiss the oath 'twixt thee and me ;
 And yet not so, for with a kiss 'twas made. 75

Part us, Northumberland : I towards the north,
 Where shivering cold and sickness pines the clime ;
 My wife to France ; from whence, set forth in pomp,
 She came adorned hither like sweet May ;
 Sent back like Hallowmas, or short'st of day. 80

Queen. And must we be divided ? must we part ?

K. Rich. Ay, hand from hand, my love, and heart
 from heart.

Queen. Banish us both, and send the king with me.

North. That were some love, but little policy.

Queen. Then whither he goes, thither let me go. 85

K. Rich. So two, together weeping, make one woe.
 Weep thou for me in France, I for thee here ;
 Better far off than—near be ne'er the near.

Go, count thy way with sighs ; I mine with groans. 89

Queen. So longest way shall have the longest moans.

K. Rich. Twice for one step I'll groan, the way being
 short,

And piece the way out with a heavy heart.

Come, come, in wooing sorrow let's be brief,

Since, wedding it, there is such length in grief.

One kiss shall stop our mouths, and dumbly part ; 95
Thus give I mine, and thus take I thy heart.

[*They kiss.*]

Queen. Give me mine own again ; 'twere no good
part,

To take on me to keep, and kill thy heart. [*Kiss again.*
So, now I have mine own again, begone,
That I may strive to kill it with a groan. 100

K. Rich. We make woe wanton with this fond delay ;
Once more, adieu ; the rest let sorrow say. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE II.—*The same. A room in the Duke of
York's Palace.*

Enter YORK and his DUCHESS.

Duch. My lord, you told me you would tell the rest,
When weeping made you break the story off
Of our two cousins coming into London.

York. Where did I leave ?

Duch. At that sad stop, my lord, 5
Where rude misgoverned hands, from windows' tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on king Richard's head.

York. Then, as I said, the duke, great Bolingbroke,
Mounted upon a hot and fiery steed,
Which his aspiring rider seemed to know, 10
With slow but stately pace kept on his course,
While all tongues cried—*God save thee, Bolingbroke !*
You would have thought the very windows spake,
So many greedy looks of young and old
Through casements darted their desiring eyes 15
Upon his visage ; and that all the walls
With painted imagery had said at once,—



'Men's eyes did scowl on Richard.'

Jesu preserve thee! welcome, Bolingbroke!

Whilst he, from one side to the other turning,
 Bare-headed, lower than his proud steed's neck, 20
 Bespake them thus,—*I thank you, countrymen:*
 And thus still doing, thus he passed along.

Duch. Alack, poor Richard! where rode he the
 whilst?

York. As in a theatre, the eyes of men,
 After a well-graced actor leaves the stage, 25
 Are idly bent on him that enters next,
 Thinking his prattle to be tedious:—
 Even so, or with much more contempt, men's eyes
 Did scowl on Richard: no man cried, God save him;
 No joyful tongue gave him his welcome home: 30
 But dust was thrown upon his sacred head;
 Which with such gentle sorrow he shook off,
 His face still combating with tears and smiles,
 The badges of his grief and patience,
 That had not God, for some strong purpose, steeled 35
 The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted,
 And barbarism itself have pitied him.
 But heaven hath a hand in these events;
 To whose high will we bound our calm contents.
 To Bolingbroke are we sworn subjects now, 40
 Whose state and honour I for aye allow.

Enter AUMERLE.

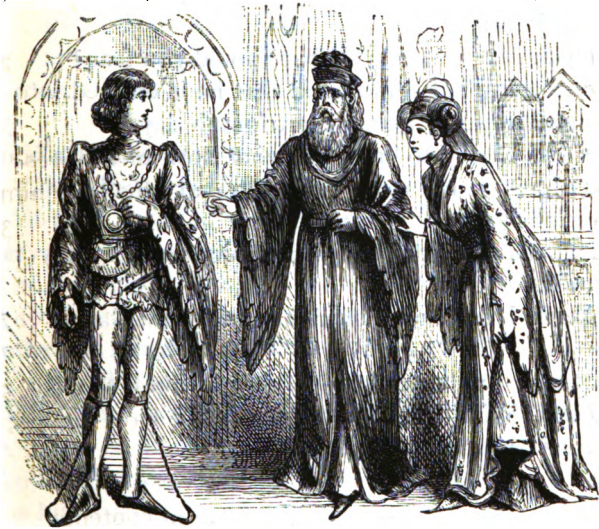
Duch. Here comes my son Aumerle.

York. Aumerle that was;
 But that is lost for being Richard's friend,
 And, madam, you must call him Rutland now. 45
 I am in parliament pledge for his truth
 And lasting fealty to the new-made king.

Duch. Welcome, my son : Who are the violets now
That strew the green lap of the new-come spring ?

Aum. Madam, I know not, nor I greatly care not ;
God knows, I had as lief be none, as one. 51

York. Well, bear you well in this new spring of time,
Lest you be cropt before you come to prime.



What seal is that ?

What news from Oxford ? Hold those justs and
triumphs ?

Aum. For aught I know, my lord, they do. 55

York. You will be there, I know.

Aum. If God prevent it not ; I purpose so.

York. What seal is that that hangs without thy
bosom ?

Yea, look'st thou pale ? let me see the writing.

Aum. My lord, 'tis nothing. 60

York. No matter then who sees it :
I will be satisfied,—let me see the writing.

Aum. I do beseech your grace to pardon me ;
It is a matter of small consequence,
Which for some reasons I would not have seen. 65

York. Which for some reasons, sir, I mean to see.
I fear, I fear,—

Duch. What should you fear ?
'Tis nothing but some bond that he is entered into
For gay apparel, 'gainst the triumph day. 70

York. Bound to himself ? what doth he with a bond
That he is bound to ? Wife, thou art a fool.—
Boy, let me see the writing.

Aum. I do beseech you, pardon me ; I may not
show it.

York. I will be satisfied ; let me see it, I say. 75

[*Snatches it, and reads.*]

Treason ! foul treason !—villain ! traitor ! slave !

Duch. What's the matter, my lord ?

York. Ho ! who's within there ?

Enter a Servant.

Saddle my horse.
Heaven for his mercy ! what treachery is here ! 80

Duch. Why, what is't, my lord !

York. Give me my boots, I say ; saddle my horse :—
Now by my honour, by my life, my troth,
I will appeach the villain. [*Exit Servant.*]

Duch. What's the matter ? 85

York. Peace, foolish woman.

Duch. I will not peace :—What is the matter, son ?

Aum. Good mother, be content ; it is no more
Than my poor life must answer.

Duch. Thy life answer ? 90

Re-enter Servant, *with boots.*

York. Bring me my boots, I will unto the king.

Duch. Strike him, Aumerle.—Poor boy, thou art
amazed :

Hence, villain ! never more come in my sight.—

[*To the* Servant.

York. Give me my boots, I say.

Duch. Why, York, what wilt thou do ? 95

Wilt thou not hide the trespass of thine own ?

Have we more sons ? or are we like to have ?

And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age,

And rob me of a happy mother's name ?

Is he not like thee ? is he not thine own ? 100

York. Thou fond mad woman,

Wilt thou conceal this dark conspiracy ?

A dozen of them here have ta'en the sacrament,

And interchangeably set down their hands,

To kill the king at Oxford. 105

Duch. He shall be none ;

We'll keep him here : Then what is that to him ?

York. Away, fond woman ! were he twenty times
my son,

I would appeach him.

Duch. After, Aumerle ! mount thee upon his horse ;

Spur, post, and get before him to the king, 111

And beg thy pardon ere he do accuse thee.

I'll not be long behind : though I be old,

I doubt not but to ride as fast as York ;

And never will I rise up from the ground, I 15
 Till Bolingbroke have pardoned thee : Away !
 Begone ! [Exeunt.]

SCENE III.—Windsor. *A Room in the Castle.*

*Enter BOLINGBROKE, as King ; PERCY, and other
 Lords.*

Boling. Can no man tell of my unthrifty son ?
 'Tis full three months since I did see him last :
 If any plague hang over us, 'tis he.
 I would to Heaven, my lords, he might be found :
 Inquire at London, 'mongst the taverns there, 5
 For there, they say, he daily doth frequent,
 With unrestrained loose companions—
 Even such, they say, as stand in narrow lanes,
 And beat our watch, and rob our passengers ;
 While he, young, wanton, and effeminate boy, 10
 Takes on the point of honour, to support
 So dissolute a crew.

Percy. My lord, some two days since I saw the
 prince,
 And told him of these triumphs held at Oxford.

Boling. And what said the gallant ? 15

Percy. His answer was—he would unto the stews,
 And from the commonest creature pluck a glove,
 And wear it as a favour ; and with that
 He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.

Boling. As dissolute as desperate : yet through both
 I see some sparkles of a better hope, 21
 Which elder days may happily bring forth.
 But who comes here ?

Enter AUMERLE, hastily.

Aum. Where is the king?

Boling. What means
Our cousin, that he stares and looks so wildly?

Aum. God save your grace. I do beseech your
majesty, 26
To have some conference with your grace alone.

Boling. Withdraw yourselves, and leave us here
alone. [*Exeunt PERCY and Lords.*
What is the matter with our cousin now?

Aum. For ever may my knees grow to the earth, 30
[*Kneels.*

My tongue cleave to my roof within my mouth,
Unless a pardon, ere I rise, or speak.

Boling. Intended, or committed, was this fault?
If on the first, how heinous e'er it be,
To win thy after-love, I pardon thee. 35

Aum. Then give me leave that I may turn the key,
That no man enter till my tale be done.

Boling. Have thy desire. [*AUMERLE locks the door.*

York. [*Without.*] My liege, beware; look to thy-
self;

Thou hast a traitor in thy presence there. 40

Boling. Villain, I'll make thee safe. [*Drawing.*

Aum. Stay thy revengeful hand;
Thou hast no cause to fear.

York. [*Without.*] Open the door, secure, fool-hardy
king;

Shall I, for love, speak treason to thy face? 45

Open the door, or I will break it open.

[*BOLINGBROKE opens the door.*

Enter YORK.

Boling. What is the matter, uncle? Speak;
Recover breath; tell us how near is danger,
That we may arm us to encounter it.

York. Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason that my haste forbids me show. 51

Aum. Remember, as thou read'st, thy promise past:
I do repent me; read not my name there,
My heart is not confederate with my hand.

York. It was, villain, ere thy hand did set it down.—
I tore it from the traitor's bosom, king; 56
Fear, and not love, begets his penitence:
Forget to pity him, lest thy pity prove
A serpent that will sting thee to the heart.

Boling. O heinous, strong, and bold conspiracy! 60
O loyal father of a treacherous son!
Thou sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream through muddy passages
Hath held his current, and defiled himself;
Thy overflow of good converts to bad; 65
And thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing son.

York. So shall my virtue be his vice's bawd;
And he shall spend mine honour with his shame,
As thriftless sons their scraping fathers' gold. 70
Mine honour lives when his dishonour dies,
Or my shamed life in his dishonour lies;
Thou kill'st me in his life, giving him breath,
The traitor lives, the true man's put to death.

Duch. [*Without.*] What ho, my liege! for Heaven's
sake let me in. 75

Boling. What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this eager cry ?

Duch. A woman, and thine aunt, great king ; 'tis I.
Speak with me, pity me, open the door ;
A beggar begs that never begged before. 79

Boling. Our scene is altered from a serious thing,
And now changed to *The Beggar and the King*.
My dangerous cousin, let your mother in ;
I know she's come to pray for your foul sin.

York. If thou do pardon, whosoever pray,
More sins, for this forgiveness, prosper may. 85
This festered joint cut off, the rest rest sound ;
This, let alone, will all the rest confound.

Enter DUCHESS.

Duch. O king, believe not this hard-hearted man ;
Love loving not itself none other can.

York. Thou frantic woman, what dost thou make
here? 90

Duch. Sweet York, be patient. Hear me, gentle
liege. [*Kneels.*]

Boling. Rise up, good aunt.

Duch. Not yet, I thee beseech :
For ever will I kneel upon my knees,
And never see day that the happy sees, 95
Till thou give joy ; until thou bid me joy,
By pardoning Rutland, my transgressing boy.

Aum. Unto my mother's prayers I bend my knee.
[*Kneels.*]

York. Against them both my true joints bended be.
[*Kneels.*]

Ill may'st thou thrive, if thou grant any grace! 100

Duch. Pleads he in earnest ? look upon his face ;

His eyes do drop no tears, his prayers are in jest ;
 His words come from his mouth, ours from our breast :
 He prays but faintly, and would be denied ;
 We pray with heart, and soul, and all beside : 105
 His weary joints would gladly rise, I know ;
 Our knees shall kneel till to the ground they grow :
 His prayers are full of false hypocrisy ;
 Ours of true zeal and deep integrity.
 Our prayers do out-pray his ; then let them have 110
 That mercy which true prayers ought to have.

Boling. Good aunt, stand up.

Duch. Nay, do not say—*stand up* ;
 Say pardon, first, and afterwards, *stand up*.

An if I were thy nurse, thy tongue to teach, 115
Pardon should be the first word of thy speech.

I never longed to hear a word till now :

Say *pardon*, king : let pity teach thee how :

The word is short, but not so short as sweet ;

No word like *pardon* for kings' mouth so meet. 120

York. Speak it in French, king : say, *pardonnez-*
moy.

Duch. Dost thou teach pardon pardon to destroy ?

Ah, my sour husband, my hard-hearted lord,

That sett'st the word itself against the word !

Speak pardon as 'tis current in our land ; 125

The chopping French we do not understand.

Thine eye begins to speak, set thy tongue there :

Or, in thy piteous heart plant thou thine ear ;

That, hearing how our plaints and prayers do pierce,

Pity may move thee pardon to rehearse. 130

Boling. Good aunt, stand up.

Duch. I do not sue to stand,
 Pardon is all the suit I have in hand.

Boling. I pardon him, as heaven shall pardon me.

Duch. O happy vantage of a kneeling knee! 135
Yet am I sick for fear : speak it again ;
Twice saying pardon doth not pardon twain,
But makes one pardon strong.

Boling. With all my heart
I pardon him.

Duch. A god on earth thou art. 140

Boling. But for our trusty brother-in-law, and the
abbot,

With all the rest of that consorted crew,
Destruction straight shall dog them at the heels.
Good uncle, help to order several powers
To Oxford, or where'er these traitors are : 145
They shall not live within this world, I swear,
But I will have them, if I once know where.
Uncle, farewell,—and cousin, too, adieu :
Your mother well hath prayed, and prove you true.

Duch. Come; my old son ;—I pray Heaven make
thee new. [Exeunt.

SCENE IV.—*The same.*

Enter EXTON *and a* Servant

Exton. Didst thou not mark the king, what words
he spake ?

Have I no friend will rid me of this living fear ?
Was it not so ?

Serv. Those were his very words.

Exton. *Have I no friend ?* quoth he : he spake it
twice. 5

And urged it twice together ; did he not ?

Serv. He did.

Exton. And speaking it, he wistly looked on me,
 As who should say,—I would thou wert the man
 That would divorce this terror from my heart:— 10
 Meaning the king at Pomfret. Come, let's go ;
 I am the king's friend, and will rid his foe. [*Exeunt.*]

SCENE V.—Pomfret. *The Dungeon of the Castle.*

Enter KING RICHARD.

K. Rich. I have been studying how to compare
 This prison where I live unto the world :
 And, for because the world is populous,
 And here is not a creature but myself,
 I cannot do it ;—yet I'll hammer it out. 5
 My brain I'll prove the female to my soul,
 My soul, the father : and these two beget
 A generation of still-breeding thoughts,
 And these same thoughts people this little world ;
 In humours like the people of this world, 10
 For no thought is contented. The better sort,—
 As thoughts of things divine,—are intermixed
 With scruples, and do set the word itself
 Against the word ;
 As thus,—*Come, little ones ;* and then again,— 15
It is as hard to come, as for a camel
To thread the postern of a needle's eye.
 Thoughts tending to ambition, they do plot
 Unlikely wonders : how these vain weak nails
 May tear a passage through the flinty ribs 20
 Of this hard world, my ragged prison walls ;
 And, for they cannot, die in their own pride.
 Thoughts tending to content, flatter themselves
 That they are not the first of fortune's slaves,

Nor shall not be the last ; like silly beggars, 25
 Who, sitting in the stocks, refuge their shame,
 That many have, and others must sit there :
 And in this thought they find a kind of ease,
 Bearing their own misfortunes on the back
 Of such as have before endured the like. 30
 Thus play I, in one person, many people,
 And none contented. Sometimes am I king ;
 Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar ;
 And so I am. Then crushing penury
 Persuades me I was better when a king ; 35
 Then am I kinged again ; and, by-and-by,
 Think that I am unkinged by Bolingbroke,
 And straight am nothing. But, whate'er I am,
 Nor I, nor any man that but man is,
 With nothing shall be pleased till he be eased 40
 With being nothing. Music do I hear? [*Music.*
 Ha, ha ! keep time :—How sour sweet music is
 When time is broke, and no proportion kept !
 So is it in the music of men's lives.
 And here have I the daintiness of ear, 45
 To check time broke in a disordered string ;
 But for the concord of my state and time,
 Had not an ear to hear my true time broke.
 I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.
 For now hath time made me his numbering clock : 50
 My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar
 Their watches on unto mine eyes, the outward watch,
 Whereto my finger, like a dial's point,
 Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.
 Now, sir, the sounds that tell what hour it is 55
 Are clamorous groans, that strike upon my heart,
 Which is the bell : So sighs, and tears, and groans

Show minutes, times, and hours :—but my time
 Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
 While I stand fooling here, his Jack o' the clock. 60
 This music mads me ; let it sound no more ;
 For, though it have help madmen to their wits,
 In me it seems it will make wise men mad.
 Yet blessing on his heart that gives it me !
 For 'tis a sign of love ; and love to Richard 65
 Is a strange brooch in this all-hating world.

Enter Groom.

Groom. Hail, royal prince !

K. Rich. Thanks, noble peer !

The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear.
 What art thou ? and how comest thou hither, 70
 Where no man ever comes, but that sad dog
 That brings me food, to make misfortune live ?

Groom. I was a poor groom of thy stable, king,
 When thou wert king ; who, travelling towards York,
 With much ado at length have gotten leave 75
 To look upon my sometime royal master's face.
 O, how it yearned my heart, when I beheld
 In London streets, that coronation day,
 When Bolingbroke rode on roan Barbary !
 That horse that thou so often hast bestrid ; 80
 That horse that I so carefully have dressed !

K. Rich. Rode he on Barbary ? Tell me, gentle
 friend,

How went he under him ?

Groom. So proudly as if he disdained the ground.

K. Rich. So proud that Bolingbroke was on his back.
 That jade hath eat bread from my royal hand ; 86
 This hand hath made him proud with clapping him.

Would he not stumble? Would he not fall down,
 (Since pride must have a fall,) and break the neck
 Of that proud man that did usurp his back? 90
 Forgiveness, horse! why do I rail on thee,
 Since thou, created to be awed by man,
 Wast born to bear? I was not made a horse;
 And yet I bear a burthen like an ass;
 Spur-galled and tired by jauncing Bolingbroke. 95

Enter Keeper, with a dish.

Keep. Fellow, give place; here is no longer stay.

[*To the Groom.*

K. Rich. If thou love me, 'tis time thou wert away.

Groom. What my tongue dares not that my heart
 shall say. [*Exit.*

Keep. My lord, will't please you to fall to? 99

K. Rich. Taste of it first, as thou art wont to do.

Keep. My lord, I dare not; Sir Pierce of Exton,
 Who lately came from the king, commands the con-
 trary.

K. Rich. The devil take Henry of Lancaster and
 thee!

Patience is stale, and I am weary of it.

[*Beats the Keeper.*

Keep. Help, help, help! 105

Enter EXTON, and Servants, armed.

K. Rich. How now? what means death in this
 rude assault?

Villain, thine own hand yields thy death's instrument.

[*Snatching a weapon, and killing one.*

Go thou, and fill another room in hell.

[*He kills another, then EXTON strikes him down.*

That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire, 109
 That staggers thus my person.—Exton, thy fierce hand
 Hath with the king's blood stained the king's own
 land.

Mount, mount, my soul ! thy seat is up on high ;
 Whilst my gross flesh sinks downward here to die.

[Dies.



'How now? what means death?'

Exton. As full of valour as of royal blood :
 Both have I spilt ; O, would the deed were good !
 For now the devil, that told me I did well, 116
 Says that this deed is chronicled in hell.
 This dead king to the living king I'll bear.
 Take hence the rest, and give them burial here. 119

[Exeunt.

SCENE VI.—Windsor. *A Room in the Castle.*

Flourish. Enter BOLINGBROKE and YORK, with
Lords and Attendants.

Boling. Kind uncle York, the latest news we hear
Is, that the rebels have consumed with fire
Our town of Cicester in Glostershire ;
But whether they be ta'en, or slain, we hear not.

Enter NORTHUMBERLAND.

Welcome, my lord : what is the news? 5

North. First, to thy sacred state wish I all happiness.
The next news is,—I have to London sent
The heads of Salisbury, Spencer, Blunt, and Kent :
The manner of their taking may appear
At large discoursed in this paper here. 10

[*Presenting a paper.*

Boling. We thank thee, gentle Percy, for thy pains ;
And to thy worth will add right worthy gains.

Enter FITZWATER.

Fitz. My lord, I have from Oxford sent to London
The heads of Brocas and Sir Bennet Seely ;
Two of the dangerous consorted traitors 15
That sought at Oxford thy dire overthrow.

Boling. Thy pains, Fitzwater, shall not be forgot ;
Right noble is thy merit, well I wot.

Enter PERCY, with the BISHOP OF CARLISLE.

Percy. The grand conspirator, abbot of Westminster,
With clog of conscience and sour melancholy, 20
Hath yielded up his body to the grave ;
But here is Carlisle living, to abide
Thy kingly doom and sentence of his pride.

Boling. Carlisle, this is your doom :— 24
 Choose out some secret place, some reverend room,
 More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life ;
 So, as thou liv'st in peace, die free from strife :
 For though mine enemy thou hast ever been,
 High sparks of honour in thee have I seen.

Enter EXTON, *with Attendants bearing a coffin.*

Exton. Great king, within this coffin I present 30
 Thy buried fear ; herein all breathless lies
 The mightiest of thy greatest enemies,
 Richard of Bordeaux, by me hither brought.

Boling. Exton, I thank thee not ; for thou hast
 wrought
 A deed of slander, with thy fatal hand, 35
 Upon my head and all this famous land.

Exton. From your own mouth, my lord, did I this
 deed.

Boling. They love not poison that do poison need,
 Nor do I thee ; though I did wish him dead,
 I hate the murderer, love him murdered. 40
 The guilt of conscience take thou for thy labour,
 But neither my good word nor princely favour :
 With Cain go wander through the shades of night,
 And never show thy head by day nor light.
 Lords, I protest, my soul is full of woe 45
 That blood should sprinkle me to make me grow :
 Come, mourn with me for that I do lament,
 And put on sullen black incontinent ;
 I'll make a voyage to the Holy Land,
 To wash this blood off from my guilty hand.— 50
 March sadly after ; grace my mournings here,
 In weeping after this untimely bier. [*Exeunt.*]

NOTES.

ACT I.

SCENE I.

- 1 **John of Gaunt]** Duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III. Named after the town of Ghent, in Flanders, where he was born.
- **time-honoured]** John of Gaunt was born in the year 1340, and was only 58 years old when the events happened with which the play opens. However, Shakespeare always speaks of him as an old man.
- 2 **band]** bond or that which binds. Formerly the two words were used to express the same meaning.
- 3 **Henry Hereford]** Son of John of Gaunt. When Hereford and the Duke of Norfolk quarrelled, Hereford or Bolingbroke was allowed to be free on his father's 'bond' to produce him at the trial. Norfolk or Mowbray was confined in Windsor Castle.
- 4 **the boisterous late appeal]** At the Parliament held at Shrewsbury, Hereford boldly accused Norfolk of treason. Note that at this time and for a long time after, the Parliament was not held in one place only, but in towns in different parts of the

country, as Oxford, York, Northampton.

- 4 **appeal]** The word as used here means an accusation which involved settling the quarrel by an appeal to arms.
- 7 **liege]** lord. In feudal times anyone who held land of the king spoke of him as his liege, and the holder was the 'king's man.'
- 8 **sounded]** questioned.
- 9 **ancient malice]** on account of some old quarrel rather than from an anxiety to rid the king of a traitor.
- 11 **treachery]** treason or plotting against the king.
- 12 **sift]** draw the truth from him.
- **argument]** question or subject.
- 13 **apparent]** clear ; manifest.
- 14 **inveterate malice]** old grudge.
- 18 **high-stomached]** high-spirited ; proud and haughty. The word stomach is used in the same sense in *Henry VIII.* iv. 2 :
'He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes.'
- **ire]** anger ; wrath.
- 22 **better]** an adjective used as a verb.
- 23 **hap]** luck ; fortune.
- 25 **one but flatters us, &c.]**

- One of you is a traitor, and yet you both come with words of friendliness in your mouths.
- 26 **the cause you come]** the cause you come for, or about which you come.
- 27 **high treason]** plotting against the life of the king or an attempt to drive the king off his throne.
- 28 **object]** charge against.
- 32 **tendering]** cherishing ; holding dear.
- 33 **misbegotten]** proceeding from any other cause than the one I give.
- 34 **appellant]** one who appeals. See 'appeal,' note to line 4.
- 37 **make good]** answer for ; prepared to fight for.
- 38 **my divine soul]** immortal ; never dying.
- 39 **miscreant]** a wretch unfit to live.
- 40 **too good]** of birth ; too noble for a traitor.
- 43 **to aggravate the note]** to make the charge against you still stronger.
- 46 **right-drawn]** drawn in a good cause or rightly.
- 47 **accuse]** be thought to argue against.
- 48 **a woman's war]** a war of words only.
- 49 **eager]** loud ; sharp and piercing.
- 50 **arbitrate]** judge between us and settle this dispute without blows.
- 54 **fair reverence]** the awe that surrounds a king.
- 56 **post]** travel with post haste.
- 57 **terms of treason]** traitor and miscreant ; see line 39.
- **doubled]** with twofold force.
- 58 **his high blood's royalty]** he refers to Hereford being cousin to the king
- 63 **tied]** obliged,
- 65 **inhabitable]** The prefix *in* means *not* ; hence the word means not habitable.
- 67 **this]** this protest.
- 69 **gage]** the glove which the challenger threw down, and which had to be redeemed by fighting or else his honour was forfeited.
- 72 **reverence]** see note on line 54.
- **except]** a verb.
- 74 **pawn]** pledge or gage ; the glove which he throws down.
- 80-1 'I will meet you on any fair terms, or in any form of combat prescribed by the laws of chivalry.'
- 85 **inherit]** make us possessed or put us in possession of.
- 88 **nobles]** A noble = 6s. 8d. ; Holinshed says the money should have gone to pay the garrison of Calais.
- 89 **lendings]** that is, money he received for the use of others, but which Bolingbroke says Mowbray used for his own purposes.
- 90 **lewd]** base.
- 91 **injurious]** insolent as well as dishonest. Compare *Coriolanus*, iii. 3: 'Thou injurious tribune.'
- 95 **these eighteen years]** since the great rebellion of the Commons in 1381.
- 96 **complotted]** plotted ; conspired. Lat. pref. *con* = together.
- 100 **Duke of Gloucester]** Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, was one of the sons of Edward III. He took a leading part in the opposition to Richard's favourites, and, being charged with treason by the Duke of Norfolk and others, he was arrested, taken to Calais, and there put to death, 1397.

- 101 **suggest]** secretly prompted those who were only too willing to believe ill of him.
- 102 **consequently]** as the result of the suggesting or prompting. L. *con* = with, and *sequor*, to follow.
- 104 Genesis iv. 10: 'The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto Me from the ground.'
- 106 **to me]** being the nephew of the murdered Gloucester.
- 107 **glorious worth, &c.]** being a grandson of Edward III.
- 113 **slander]** slanderer.
— **blood]** kinsmen.
- 119 **neighbour]** used as an adjective.
- 120 **partialise]** to be partial or not fair to both parties.
- 126 **receipt]** money received; see line 88.
- 127 **disbursed]** paid away.
- 130 **upon remainder of a dear account]** the balance owing to him on account of heavy expenses he had incurred in the king's service.
- 131 He went to France in 1395 with Aumerle, the Earl of Rutland, to arrange a marriage between the king and Isabel, daughter of Charles VI.
- 134 **neglected my sworn duty]** Holinshed says that Mowbray incurred the king's displeasure by some delay in the execution of the Duke of Gloucester. He could not bring this forward without accusing the king.
- 135 **lord of Lancaster]** John of Gaunt, father of Hereford.
- 137 **ambush]** a plot.
- 140 **exactly]** in detail; or he made a full confession.
- 142 **appealed]** laid to my charge by Hereford.
- 143 **rancour]** hatred, spite.
- 144 **recræant]** 'one who has broken his oath as a knight; a coward. Lat. pref. *re* = back again.
- 145 **in myself]** in my own person.
- 146 **interchangeably]** in return for his gage already thrown down.
- 147 **overweening]** presuming; puffed up with pride.
- 150 **in haste whereof]** to hasten this.
- 151 **trial day]** trial by combat; an appeal to arms.
- 153 **cholér]** anger.
- 156 **conclude]** make an end to your quarrel; come to terms.
- 157 It was customary with our forefathers to be bled in the spring, and again towards the close of the year.
- 162 **when! Harry, when!]** an exclamation of impatience.
- 164 **there is no boot]** it is useless to resist: boot meant profit, use or advantage, hence a bootless errand, meaning a useless errand.
- 168 That lives upon my grave despite of death.
- 170 **impeached]** charged with crime.
— **baffled]** 'Baffling' was an old form of punishment to which recreant knights were subjected. Part of the punishment consisted in being hung up by the heels and beaten.
- 171 **venomed]** poisoned.
- 172 **no balm]** no healing medicine.
- 173 **which]** an instance of which being used to stand in place of a person.
- 175 **lions make leopards tame]** Some critics say that an allusion is here made to the Norfolk crest, which 'was a golden leopard.' This is doubtful. The present crest

- of the Norfolk family is a golden lion.
- 176 Mowbray here quotes from Jeremiah xiii. 23.
- 178 mortal times] a man's life.
- 180 loam] a kind of clay or earth.
- 189 crest-fallen] afraid; full of fear.
- 190 impeach my height] make me ashamed to hold up my head.
- 191 outdared] daring; audacious.
- dastard] coward.
- 193 parle] parley: a meeting to talk over the matters in dispute.
- 194 motive] the tongue.
- 196 harbour] takes refuge.
- 197 sue] beg; ask.
- 200 Saint Lambert's day] September 17.
- 201 arbitrate] settle the quarrel.
- 203 atone you] make you agree or be *at-one* with each other.
- 204 Justice shall show, by the victory of one of you, which is the true knight.
- 205 Lord Marshal] Norfolk was Earl Marshal of England, and so a deputy was appointed for this occasion; this was Thomas Holland, Duke of Surrey.
- 206 home-alarms] the fight that has to take place between Hereford and Norfolk.

SCENE II.

- Duke of Lancaster's palace] It was originally the Savoy, which was burnt by the rebels in 1381. John of Gaunt afterwards lived at Ely House.
- Duchess of Gloucester] widow of the murdered duke.
- I the part, &c.] the relationship of Gaunt to Gloucester. They were brothers.

- 2 solicit] speak more forcibly to me.
- exclaims] entreaties; exclamations.
- 4 correction] punishment.
- those hands] the king's.
- 7 they see] 'they' stands in place of 'heaven' in the previous line.
- 11 Edward's seven sons] The seven sons of Edward III. were:—1. Edward the Black Prince. 2. William of Hatfield. 3. Lionel, Duke of Clarence. 4. John of Gaunt. 5. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York. 6. William of Windsor. 7. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.
- 12 vials] vessels.
- 14-15 Somedied a natural death, as Edward, Lionel, and the two Williams; and this is contrasted with the violent death of the Duke of Gloucester.
- 24 consent] The word means more than agreeing to; it has also the force of approval.
- 27 model] copy, pattern; he resembled his father.
- 32 mean men] of the lower ranks.
- 34 to safeguard] noun used as a verb; to protect.
- 37 deputy] the king.
- 41 may] can.
- 42 champion] one who fights in single combat, for himself or for another.
- 45 fell] cruel; merciless. See *Coriolanus*, Act I., iii. 44: 'Heaven bless my lord from fell Aufidius!'
- 48 career] The knights met in full career about the middle of the lists. The 'first career' means the first charge.
- 50 courser] war charger.
- 51 lists] the enclosed space in

which tournaments and combats were held.

- 52 **caitiff**] The word caitiff here has its old meaning of a prisoner at the mercy of his captor.
- **recreant**] a dishonoured knight who will not face his foe through cowardice.
- 53 **sometimes**] sometime; of late.
- 57 It is difficult for her to cease making complaints about her troubles, but, like a ball which rebounds after striking the ground, so her grief repeatedly breaks out again after it has seemed to be at rest.
- 65 **Plashy**] a castle near the town of Dunmow, in Essex, where the Duke of Gloucester lived. He was there when arrested.
- 67 **unfurnished walls**] The walls of the houses of the great were usually hung with tapestry.

SCENE III.

open space] Steevens places the scene of the combat at Gosford Green, Coventry.

lists] The lists are thus described in 'Ivanhoe': 'The ground was enclosed for the lists with strong palisades, forming a space a quarter of a mile in length, and about half as broad. The form of the enclosure was an oblong square, save that the corners were considerably rounded off in order to afford more convenience for the spectators. The openings for the entry of the combatants were at the northern and southern extremities of the lists, accessible by strong wooden gates, each wide enough to admit two

horsemen riding abreast. At each of these portals were stationed two heralds, attended by six trumpets, as many pursuivants, and a strong body of men-at-arms, for maintaining order and ascertaining the quality of the knights who proposed to engage in this mortal game.'

- 1 **Aumerle**] acting as Lord High Constable.
- 4 **the appellant**] Hereford.
- 18 **defend**] forbid.
- 28 **habiliments of war**] clothed in armour.
- 30 **depose him**] let him swear on oath.
- 44 **the marshal**] the officer in charge of the lists.
- 45 **fair designs**] honourable objects for which we have met
- 59 **profane a tear**] Bolingbroke means to say that if he is slain by Mowbray he will not be worthy of being lamented.
- 61 **falcon**] a bird trained to kill other birds for sport.
- 67 It was customary in England to finish a great banquet with most elaborate sweetmeats and confectionery.
- **regreet**] salute.
- 73 **proof**] power of resisting attacks. The word as applied to armour means of good quality or well-tempered.
- 75 That my lance's point may enter Mowbray's armour as easily as if it were made of wax.
- 76 **furbish**] brighten up.
- 77 **haviour**] behaviour; bearing.
- 81 **amazing**] bewildering.
- **casque**] the headpiece; the helmet.
- 84 **St. George**] was the patron saint of England.

- 84 **to thrive]** to give me success.
- 90 **enfranchisement]** being set free.
- 95 **to jest]** In Shakespeare's time the word jest had a wider meaning than it has now, as it meant taking part in a frolic or merry-making or acting in a short play.
- 97 **securely]** surely; without doubt.
- 112 **approve]** put to the proof.
- 116 **attending]** awaiting.
- 118 **warder]** The king held in his hand a short staff, the sign of being controller of the combat. Throwing down the warder was a signal for stopping the fight.
- 120 **chairs]** These were provided for each combatant. Holinshed says that while the king was discussing the sentence to be passed on them, the two combatants were ordered to remain in their chairs, where they had to stay two long hours.
- 122 **while]** until.
— **we return these dukes]** return to announce to these dukes what we decree respecting their trial.
- 124 **for that]** because.
- 130 **set on you]** urged you on to this quarrel.
- 139 **pain of life]** upon pain of death or the penalty of losing your life.
- 142 **banishment]** exile; sent away from one's native country.
- 149 **sly-slow]** 'sly' as moving quietly and noiselessly; and 'slow' to the exile yearning to return to his native land.
— **determinate]** finish; end.
- 150 **dear]** severe. Compare *Timon of Athens*, v. 1;
- And strain what other means is left unto
^{us}
In our dear peril.'
- 155 **a dearer merit]** a better reward.
— **maim]** wound or blow.
- 158 **these forty years]** 'forty' is not quite correct, as Norfolk was at this time about thirty-three years of age.
- 161 **viol]** a musical instrument with six strings, played as a harp is by the fingers pulling the strings.
- 162 **a cunning instrument]** so skilfully constructed that only a skilled player could produce music from it.
- 165 **engaoled]** shut up as in a prison.
- 166 **portcullised]** guarded as by a portcullis. This was a gate having spikes at the bottom, and which could be drawn up or let down at the pleasure of those inside the castle.
- 169 It is too late in life for me to begin to learn a new language, as a child does from the nurse it fondles and plays with.
- 171 Norfolk speaks as if he knew no language but English; but this was probably incorrect, as he had been employed both in France and Germany.
- 173 **boots]** it is useless; it does thee no good.
— **compassionate]** The word here means having pity or compassion on one's self.
- 174 **plaining]** complaining.
- 178 The upper part of the sword was in the form of a cross, so that swearing on the sword was also swearing by the cross, and was therefore one of the strongest oaths.
- 180 Richard absolves them from allegiance to himself during their exile.

- 187 **advised]** deliberate or previously arranged.
 188 **complot]** p'ot together. Lat. pref. *com* = together with.
 189 **state]** royal dignity.
 194 **frail sepulchre]** the human body.
 203 **rue]** bitterly regret
 204 **can I stray]** go out of his road. Norfolk made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died on his return at Venice.
 211 **one little word]** the word 'return' in the previous line.
 216 **vantage]** advantage.
 229 'Time accepts the mere word of a king as sufficient warrant for a man's death.'
 231 **upon good advice]** after grave deliberation by the king and his council.
 232 Shakespeare says that John of Gaunt, as a member of the king's council, agreed to the banishment of his son, but he has no authority in Holinshed for it.
 233 **lour]** to look gloomy. We say the sky is 'louring' when it looks like rain.
 239 **a partial slander]** He was afraid it should be said that he was not strictly just.
 242 **to make]** in making.
 250 **To the coast, and there bid farewell.**
 255 **dolour]** grief.
 260 **a travel]** a journey.
 264 **a foil]** a piece of gold or silver leaf in which an ornament or a jewel was set to show it to the best advantage.
 267 **remember]** remind; call to memory.
 270 **foreign passages]** experience of foreign countries.
 281 **suppose]** imagine.
 282 **pestilence]** infectious disease; plague.
 287 **the presence strewed]** In those times, before the use

- of carpets, rooms, even in a palace, were strewed with rushes.
 289 **measure]** a dance in which the dancers measured time with the music.
 290 **gnarling]** ill-tempered; snarling.
 291 **sets it light]** thinks lightly of it.
 294 **cloy]** satisfy.
 297 **fantastic summer's heat]** heat that only exists in the imagination.
 298 **apprehension]** thinking of; imagination.
 301 **lanceth]** discharges and so cures: as a wound is lanced to do it good.
 302 **bring]** go with; accompany.

SCENE IV.

- 1 **we did observe]** This expression is explained by referring to lines 22 to 35.
 — **Aumerle]** Edward, Duke of Aumerle, was the son of Edmund, Duke of York, and was therefore first cousin to King Richard.
 6 **for me]** by me; on my part.
 8 **rheum]** tears.
 13 **counterfeit]** to imitate.
 15 **marry]** a corruption of Mary.
 19 **doubt]** doubtful.
 21 **his friends]** the king and the party that banished him.
 22 **Bushy]** Sir John Bushy had been speaker of the House of Commons.
 Sir Henry Green and Sir William Bagot were universally detested as the principal instruments of the king's extortions.
 27 **craftsmen]** workmen, mechanics.
 28 **underbearing]** putting a good face on his bad fortune.

- 29 **their affects]** their affections : to carry with him into banishment the affections of the common people.
- 32 **supple]** easily bent. Here used in the sense of cringing for favours.
- 35 As if he were the next heir to the crown, and therefore one to whom the people look as their future king.
- 37 **stand out]** are in rebellion and defy our arms.
- 38 **expedient manage]** prompt and energetic measures must be taken to put down the rebellion.
- 43 **largess]** gifts.
- 44 **farm]** let it out to others as a farm is let, so that he who holds it may make all the profit he can out of it.
- 47 **blank charters]** These were blank papers or forms to which rich men were obliged to affix their seals and signatures, and after that the king's officers wrote in any sum they liked. These sums the rich were compelled to pay.
- 49 **subscribe them]** put down opposite their names and then compel them to pay.
- 51 **presently]** at once.
- 53 **grievous]** an adjective used for an adverb.
- 57 **Ely House]** The Bishop of Ely's London house. It was situated in Holborn, and the name still remains in Ely Place. In *Richard III.* iii. 4, Richard says to 'my lord of Ely':
- 'When I was last in Holborn,
I saw good strawberries in your
garden there.'
- 60 **lining of his coffers]** the contents of his money chests.
- 61 **deck]** dress and arm.

ACT II.

SCENE I.

- 9 **is listened]** 'to' is omitted.
- 10 **glose]** to flatter; to make fair speeches.
- 12 **at the close]** the last few bars of a piece of music.
- 14 **writ]** instead of written.
- 16 **undeaf]** make him listen.
- 19 **venom]** poisonous; a noun used as an adjective.
- 21 At this time the Italian courts were far in advance of the northern courts in splendour and magnificence, and it is probably true that Englishmen had begun to copy foreign fashions.
- 22 **still]** ever; always.
- **apish]** ready to copy others.
- 25 **there's no respect]** no one cares or considers.
- 26 **buzzed]** whispered.
- 28 Where common sense is overruled by a strong will.
- 29 **himself]** Here himself is used for 'he,' and is nominative case to the verb 'will choose.'
- 36 **betimes]** quickly.
- 38 **insatiate]** that cannot be satisfied. Lat. pref. *in* = not.
- **cormorant]** greediness: a cormorant is one of the most voracious of birds.
- 40-4 These lines refer to England.
- 42 **demi]** half.
- 44 **infection]** Shakespeare could not correctly speak of England as free from infection, as the plague had broken out several times.
- 45 **happy breed]** fortunate race, Englishmen.
- 48 **moat]** a ditch of water surrounding castles, &c.
- 49 **less happier]** an example of a double comparative with 'less' instead of 'more.'

- 52 **by]** on account of.
- 55 **sepulchre]** the tomb of our Lord.
- **Jewry]** Judea, the land of the Jews.
- 59 See note on Act I. iv. 44.
- 60 **pelting]** small, paltry.
- 63 **Neptune]** one of the gods of the Greeks, brother to Jupiter and chief god of the sea.
- 64 He is alluding with scorn to the manner in which the country was governed, to the blank charters and the leases by which the revenues of the country were raised.
- 68 **ensuing]** approaching; rapidly getting near.
- Ross]** Lord Ross, Lord Treasurer under Henry IV.
- Willoughby]** Lord Willoughby.
- 70 **being raged]** being chafed or urged; raged at.
- 73 **composition]** the condition of my body.
- 80 John of Gaunt had several children besides the banished Bolingbroke.
- 83 **inherits]** contains.
- 86 To leave me without an heir by banishing my eldest son.
- 94 I see more clearly being ill myself.
- 98 **anointed]** consecrated king by being anointed.
- 102 **verge]** This refers to the extent of the jurisdiction of the king's court, a radius of twelve miles.
- 103 **the waste]** made by the flatterers by whom the king was surrounded.
- 108 **possessed]** here means mad or possessed with an evil spirit.
- 114 Your position now is that of one who is subject to the law and not that of a king.
- 116 **agnes, &c.]** the privileges allowed to a sick man.
- 117 **frozen admonition]** cold words of advice.
- 119 **his]** At that time such use of 'his' was correct. We now use 'its' instead.
- 121 **great Edward's son]** Edward III.'s son—that is, Edward the Black Prince.
- 122 **roundly]** without restraint.
- 127 **hast thou tapped out]** in consenting to the execution of the Duke of Gloucester. The old fable of the pelican was to the effect that the young of the pelican tapped its mother's breast with its beak until it drew blood, upon which it fed.
- 133 **crooked]** probably a reference to the bent sickle of old Father Time.
- 138 **love they to live]** let them love to live.
- 139 **sullens]** ill humours; sulks.
- 154 **must be]** must be spent too.
- 156 **rug-headed]** rug was a coarse rough stuff made in Ireland. Hence Shakespeare makes a comparison between the roughness of this stuff and the heads of the kerns.
- **kerns]** foot-soldiers lightly armed with only darts, daggers, or knives. Spencer in describing them said they wore a long thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes.
- 157 No venomous animals were supposed to exist in Ireland.
- 159 **for]** since or because.
- **ask]** require.
- **charge]** expense.
- 164 **tender duty]** loyalty to the king.
- 166 The slights put upon Gaunt by the king.
- 167 During his exile, Bolingbroke obtained the promise of the hand in marriage of the

- daughter of the Duke de Berli, uncle to the French king; but Richard sent over the Earl of Salisbury, and he so poisoned the mind of the French king against Bolingbroke that the marriage was broken off.
- 171 **the last]** the only living son of Edward III.
- 173 **was never lion raged]** The relative pronoun 'which' is omitted between lion and raged.
- 177 Richard at this time was thirty-two years of age.
— **accomplished with the number]** when he had reached the same age.
- 185 **compare between]** make comparison between.
- 196 **customary rights]** the rights of inheritance.
- 199 **fair sequence]** the right of the eldest son to succeed to his father's titles and possessions.
- 204 **to sue his livery]** to sue his livery means to sue for and claim for Bolingbroke all the rights and property held by his father, John of Gaunt.
— **deny]** refuse.
— **homage]** the service the king could claim from those holding land of him by feudal tenure.
- 207 **prick]** spur on; urge.
- 213 **bad courses]** unjust acts.
- 215 **Earl of Wiltshire]** beheaded in 1399.
- 217 **see this business]** to look into this business and see it done.
- 226 **revenue]** wealth; income.
- 228 **great]** full even to bursting with sorrow.
- 237 **gelded]** cut off from.
— **patrimony]** the possessions left him by his father.
- 242 **inform]** say or speak. In *Coriolanus* we find 'He did inform the truth.'
- 246 **pilled]** robbed; plundered; pillaged.
- 248 **ancient quarrels]** for offences committed long ago and which were supposed to be pardoned.
- 249 **exactions]** taxes or means of raising money.
- 250 **benevolences]** These were really forced loans. The king's officers decided how much they thought a man could pay, and he was forced to lend this sum to the king, but the money was not repaid.
- 250 **I wot]** I know.
- 253 **compromise]** by making terms with his enemies.
- 254 **ancestors]** forefathers. The allusion is to a treaty with France, by which Richard surrendered land in France which had been won by his father and grandfather.
- 257 **bankrupt—broken man]** one who cannot pay his debts.
- 263 The ruin brought on the country by the king's extortion and riot.
- 266 **securely]** heedlessly.
- 267 **wrack]** ruin.
- 268 **unavoided]** cannot be avoided.
- 272 **tidings]** This word is here used in the singular, and is nominative case to 'is.' We use the word 'news' in the same way.
- 278 **Brittany]** the north-west province of France.
- 280 **broke from]** escaped from the custody of.
- 284 **Duke of Bretagne]** of Brittany; he had married Bolingbroke's aunt.
- 285 **men-of-war]** soldiers of all kinds.
- 286 **expedience]** with expedition, or as quickly as possible.

- 288 **stay]** wait for.
 291 **imp out]** the word 'imp' meant to supply new feathers in place of broken ones in a falcon's wing; to mend or repair.
 293 **gilt]** here means solid gold.
 295 **Ravenspurge]** In the time of Edward I. this was the chief port on the Humber and was situated near Spurn head; it has since become completely covered by the sea.
 296 **faint]** are afraid.
 299 **hold out my horse]** if my horse hold out.

SCENE II.

- 4 **disposition]** mood or frame of mind.
 15 **which]** each of which.
 — **shows]** appears.
 17 Makes one thing appear as many.
 18 **perspectives]** Shakespeare here refers to a kind of pictorial puzzle much thought of. One kind of perspective was a picture which, when looked at directly, was merely a collection of lines and dots; but, when viewed sideways, the lines, &c., resolved themselves into clearly defined figures, and as one looked the whole picture was gradually revealed.
 20 **distinguish form]** resolve themselves into distinct forms.
 33 **conceit]** fancy.
 34 **'tis nothing less]** it is not fancy, anything but that.
 34 **still]** always.
 46 **retired his power]** brought his army back again.
 49 **repeals]** calls himself back from exile.
 50 **uplifted]** taken up arms in his own defence.
 51 A cross, still in existence at

Hedon, in Yorkshire, is supposed to have been originally set up at Ravenspurge to commemorate the landing of Bolingbroke.

- 52 **that is worse]** what is worse.
 53 Holinshed says that the Earl of Northumberland and his son Henry Percy met Bolingbroke at Doncaster, in Yorkshire.
 57 **revolted faction]** the party that have rebelled against the king.
 58 **Earl of Worcester]** brother of the Earl of Northumberland.
 59 **broke]** broken is the present form of the past part. of the verb 'break.'
 — **stewardship]** he was Lord Steward of the king's household.
 65 **cozening]** flattering and deceiving.
 66 **parasite]** one who preys upon another.
 68 **lingers]** causes to linger in a state of misery.
 70 **signs of war]** armour.
 71 **careful]** anxious; this is the old meaning of the word 'careful.' In Luke x. 41, we find, 'Thou art careful and troubled about many things.'
 72 **comfortable]** comforting.
 78 **underprop]** support or maintain.
 80 **the sick hour]** the evil day.
 — **surfeit]** riotous living.
 92 **knave]** fellow. The word formerly meant a boy, and was not used in a bad sense till later.
 97 Providing I had not been disloyal to him, and so deserved it.
 98 **brother]** the Duke of Gloucester.
 111 **bids]** singular verb used instead of the plural.

- 117 **at six and seven]** in confusion.
- 120 **proportionable]** in proportion.
- 121 **unpossible]** impossible.
— **all]** here used as an adverb.
- 123 **of those love]** those who love.
- 124 **wavering commons]** the lower orders, who are not long constant to any party.
- 128 **so do we]** so do we stand generally condemned.
- 133 **hateful commons]** commons that are full of hatred for us.
- 137 **presages]** forebodings.

SCENE III.

- 1 **Berkeley]** a strong castle in Gloucestershire.
- 7 **delectable]** enjoyable.
- 9 **Cotswold]** a range of hills in Gloucestershire.
- 12 **process]** progress.
- 15 **hope to joy]** hope to be joyful.
- 30 The king had proclaimed the Earl of Northumberland a traitor, and so his brother, the Earl of Worcester, joined Bolingbroke's party.
- 41 **tender]** offer.
- 42 **raw]** not fully developed.
- 50 **covenant]** promise; agreement.
- 65 **the exchequer of the poor]** the only payment the poor can give.
- 70 Berkeley addresses him by his former title of Hereford. His father being dead he claims the title of Duke of Lancaster, and hence his reply.
- 72 You must address me as duke of Lancaster.
- 77 **regent]** the Duke of York was regent during the king's absence in Ireland.

- 79 **absent time]** time of the king's absence.
- 80 **self-born arms]** rebellion brought about by yourself.
- 84 **deceivable]** deceitful; treacherous.
- 90 **a dust]** any part of English ground.
- 91 **but more than why]** but I have many other questions to ask you besides that.
- 94 **ostentation]** show.
— **despised arms]** to be despised because wielded in a bad cause.
- 103 **prisoner to the palsy]** weak and shaky with disease and age.
- 108 **detested]** detestable; hateful.
- 110 **expiration]** end. L. pref. *ex* = out, and *spiro* = to breathe.
- 111 **in braving arms]** defiantly carrying arms.
- 113 **for Lancaster]** as Lancaster.
- 115 **indifferent]** impartial; free from bias.
- 119 **vagabond]** an outcast; a wanderer.
— **rights and royalties]** 'Royalties' were the possession of privileges that belonged of right to members of the royal family.
- 121 **unthrifths]** spendthrifts.
- 126 **should]** would.
- 127 **to the bay]** This expression is taken from the language of the chase. A stag at bay was one that turned upon its pursuers, and in desperation the generally timid animal defended itself with its antlers.
- 130 **distrained]** seized.
- 133 **attorneys]** lawyers.
- 135 **free]** direct from father to son.
- 137 **it stands your grace upon]** it is incumbent upon your grace.
- 138 **endowments]** property.

- 142 **in this kind to come]** coming in this manner.
 145 **abet]** aid.
 153 **ill left]** left without sufficient force to oppose the rebellion.
 155 **attach]** arrest.
 158 **neuter]** not taking part with either.
 159 **the castle]** Berkeley Castle.
 164 **complices]** accomplices ; friends.
 165 **caterpillars]** that eat up the revenues of the State.
 — **commonwealth]** the State.
 168 **loth]** unwilling.
 170 **redress]** mending ; curing.

SCENE IV.

Salisbury] son of Sir John de Montacute, one of the heroes of Crécy. He was beheaded by the people of Cirencester, 1400.

- 1 **Holinshed** says that about 40,000 men were gathered together at Conway. They waited there for some time for the king to join them ; but he, instead of sailing to North Wales, landed at Milford Haven and had to march through Wales. Before he arrived the army had dispersed, having heard a rumour that the king was dead.
 9 **meteors]** fiery bodies that travel across the sky ; thought to portend dreadful events.
 14 **to enjoy]** hope to enjoy plunder and pillage.
 15 **signs]** people were extremely superstitious, and thought such signs as are mentioned in the foregoing lines foretold public calamities.
 22 **witnessing]** foretelling or giving signs of.
 24 **crossly to thy good]** opposed to thy prosperity.

ACT III.

SCENE I.

- 3 **part your bodies]** quit or leave your bodies.
 4 By laying too great stress upon the evil lives you have led.
 7 **unfold]** make clear ; relate.
 9 **happy]** fortunate.
 — **lineaments]** features, or, as we should say, good looks.
 10 **clean]** altogether ; entirely.
 13 **misinterpret]** get false ideas of me.
 17 **seignories]** lands ; domains.
 18 **disparked]** have pulled down the fences that bounded my park and thrown them open.
 19 **household coat]** coat of arms.
 20 **impress]** his emblem and motto. Perhaps the best known emblem and motto of the present day is the Prince of Wales's feathers, with the motto 'Ich dien' (I serve).
 33 **commends]** commendations ; regards.
 36 **at large]** fully expressed.
 38 **Glendower]** It was not until after his accession to the throne as Henry IV. that Bolingbroke fought against Owen Glendower, one of the best known of the Welsh princes.
 — **complices]** accomplices ; friends.

SCENE II.

- 1 **Barkloughly castle]** Authorities are not agreed as to the site of this castle. Some writers say that Richard landed in N. Wales, others in S. Wales.
 7 **rebels]** Bolingbroke and his friends

- 8 A mother long parted from her child.
- 13 **ravenous]** hungry ; eager.
- 21 **double]** forked. Compare 'Ye spotted snakes with double tongue.'
- **mortal]** deathly.
- 23 **my senseless conjuration]** my conjuring or invoking the aid of senseless things, as adders, &c.
- 25 **native king]** rightful king by descent.
- 34 **security]** heedlessness or carelessness.
- 37-8 The lines refer to night.
- 39 **range]** leave their hiding places and go forth seeking their victims.
- 41 **terrestrial ball]** the earth.
- 49 **Antipodes]** the other side of the globe from us. We speak of Australia and New Zealand as being at the Antipodes.
- 55 **balm]** the oil used in the ceremony of anointing the king.
- 56 **depose]** pull off the throne.
- 57 **deputy elected]** the idea conveyed in this expression is that Richard was king by inheritance, and therefore by divine right.
- 58 **pressed]** compelled to serve in the army. See I *Henry IV.* i. 4: 'Falstaff: I press me none but good householders.'
- 59 **shrewd]** sharp ; keen.
- 64 **near]** nearer.
- 79 **dead]** lifeless ; without spirit.
- 85 Compare, *King Richard III.* v. 3: 'The king's name is a tower of strength.'
- 86 **puny]** weak ; feeble.
Scroop] Sir Stephen Scroop, elder brother of the Earl of Wiltshire.
- 92 **care-tuned]** full of care.
- 94 The worst news which thou canst unfold is worldly loss.
- 105 **calamity]** misfortune.
- 112 **white beards]** old grey-bearded men.
— **thin and hairless scalps]** some nearly bald and others quite so.
- 114 **female joints]** no stronger than a woman's.
- 116 **beadsmen]** old pensioners who were bound to offer prayers for those who were so generous as to support them.
- 117 **double-fatal yew]** The yew might be fatal in two ways ; it's leaves were thought to be poisonous, and bows were made of its wood.
- 118 **distaff-women]** who were generally employed in weaving.
— **bills]** weapons something like a small battle-axe.
- 125 **measure our confines]** march over our lands.
- 132 **Three Judases]** Bushy, Green, and the Earl of Wiltshire.
- 135 **his property]** his stands for 'love' ; his nature.
- 140 **graved]** in the grave ; buried.
- 145 **epitaph]** the writing upon a grave-stone.
- 148 **executors]** persons appointed to see that a dead man's will is properly carried out.
- 149 **bequeath]** leave behind us.
- 153 **model]** heap of earth over a dead body.
- 157 **deposed]** turned off the throne.
- 158 **the ghosts]** the ghosts of those whom, &c.
- 161 **rounds]** is around or encircles.
- 165 **to monarchise]** to be a king.
- 166 **self]** Here used as an adjective : self-conceit here means the opinion a man has of himself.
- 168 **humoured thus]** after the king has been thus humoured death comes, &c.

- 173 **ceremonious duty]** the ceremony used in approaching a king.
 174 **mistook]** mistaken.
 175 **with bread]** on bread or by bread.
 177 **subjected]** depending so much on others.
 180 **presently]** at once.
 184 **to fight]** if you fight.
 186 **fearing-dying]** to die fearing; or yielding to death through fear.
 195 **complexion]** colour.
 196 What the state of the weather will be.
 204 **his party]** his side.
 206 **forth of]** out of.
 214 **to ear the land]** to cultivate or till.
 215 **none]** no hope.

SCENE III.

- 13 **would you have been]** when, if you had been.
 14 **to shorten]** as to shorten.
 15 **for taking so the head]** for thus depriving him of his title.
 17 **take not, &c.]** York warns Bolingbroke not to take more than his due.
 34 **ribs]** walls.
 35 **parle]** parley.
 36 **his]** its.
 — **deliver]** proclaim.
 40 **hither come]** I, being come hither.
 42 **repealed]** recalled.
 48 **such]** that such.
 54 **tattered]** crumbling; torn. Some critics have spelt the word 'tottered,' in the sense of tottering or ready to fall
 55 **appointments]** equipments; the army.
 — **perused]** clearly seen and noted.
 58 **shock]** thunderstorm.
 62 **not on him]** not to quench him.

- 66 The rising sun.
 69 **occident]** the west; the setting sun.
 83 **profane]** be guilty of touching a sacred thing. L. pref. *pro* = against.
 85 Have committed the crime of perjury by breaking their oaths to me and going over to Bolingbroke's side.
 87 **omnipotent]** all-powerful. L. *omnis* = all, and *potens* = powerful.
 92 **threat]** threaten.
 93 **yond]** yonder: an adverb.
 96 **the purple testament]** the blood-stained will or testament.
 99 **the flower of England's face]** the fertile and verdant surface of the country.
 104 **civil and uncivil]** The word 'civil' is used in the sense of 'civil war'; 'uncivil' is used in a stronger sense, as fierce, cruel.
 107 The tomb of Edward III. in Westminster Abbey.
 111 John of Gaunt was buried in St. Paul's.
 115 **lineal royalties]** the rights descending to him from his father.
 116 **enfranchisement]** the restoration of his property and his rights, which had both been seized by the king.
 117 **party]** part.
 118 **commend]** throw aside.
 119 **barbed]** clothed with armour.
 121 **just]** sincere.
 123 **returns]** replies.
 126 **accomplished]** granted to him.
 — **contradiction]** Lat. pref. *contra* = against.
 138 **sooth]** flattery or concession.
 139 **lesser]** a double comparative.
 149 **set of beads]** a beadsman was really a beggar, hence 'a

- set of beads' would be a sign of poverty.
- 150 **a hermitage]** a rude hut or cave where a hermit lived.
- 151 **gay apparel]** In Richard's reign the king and his nobles were noted for the richness of their dress.
- 152 **figured goblets]** drinking-cups with figures worked upon them.
- 153 **a palmer]** a pilgrim.
- 157 **common trade]** a common road or passage.
- 163 **lodge]** knock down. The wind and rain often beat down the corn.
- 167 **still]** constantly.
- 168 **fretted]** worn away.
- 169 **lies]** a singular verb used with a plural nominative, 'kinsmen.'
- 170 **digged]** who digged.
- 176 **you make a leg]** bow down to him.
- 177 **the base court]** the lower court. The castles were so built that the courtyard just within the outer wall was on a lower level than the inner court.
- 179 **Phaethon]** a Greek god, son of Sol (the sun). Having obtained leave to drive the chariot of the sun for one day he upset it, and was hurled by a thunderbolt from Jupiter into the river Po.
- 187 **fondly]** foolishly.
— **frantic]** half mad.
- 194 **me rather had]** I had rather.
- 205 **want their remedies]** wish that the reason for shedding tears may be taken away.
- rub'; hence a rub was an obstacle.
- 5 **bias]** The bowl is weighted on one side so that it will travel along a curved line, and so reach the jack. This weight is the bias.
- 15 **remember]** remind.
- 16 **altogether had]** all that I have.
- 18 **to repeat]** to have over again.
- 19 **boots not]** it is useless.
— **to complain]** to bemoan or bewail.
- 24-5 'And I could even sing for joy if my troubles were only such as weeping could alleviate, and then I would not ask you to weep for me.'
- 28 I will stake my great misery against a thing of so little value as a row of pins.
- 30 **against a change]** when a change is likely to take place.
— **woe is forerun with woe]** one woe is merely the forerunner of another.
- 34 **supportance]** support.
- 37 **commonwealth]** the State.
- 40 **noisome]** poisonous; harmful.
- 42 **compass of a pale]** an enclosed ground—probably the garden.
- 44 **model]** a copy of the State on a small scale.
- 48 **knots]** flower-beds: these were laid out in all kinds of fanciful shapes and colours.
- 51 **spring]** growth.
- 64 **it]** the fruit tree.
— **confound]** ruin.
- 67 **superfluous]** not wanted.
L. pref. *super* = over.
- 68 **bearing]** that bear fruit.
- 70 **hath]** used instead of 'have.'
- 73 **'tis doubt]** it is feared.
- 76 **pressed to death]** This is a reference to the punishment that was sometimes inflicted. The person was gradually

SCENE IV.

- 4 **rub]** If a bowl while running along the ground met with anything to turn it out of its course it was said 'to

- pressed to death by heavy weights being placed on his body.
- 79 **suggested]** prompted.
- 80 **curSED man]** man already cursed on account of Adam's fall.
- 83 **divine]** foretell.
- 93 **that odds]** odds is taken like 'news' in the singular.
- 108 **fall a tear]** let fall a tear.
- 109 **rue, sour herb of grace]** Rue was worn as a sign of sorrow for friends who were dead. 'Herb of grace' was applied to it because it was also worn on fast days or days of penance. *Hamlet*, IV. v. 181:
'There's rue for you; and here's some for me; we may call it herb-grace o' Sundays.'
- 110 **ruth]** pity. See *Coriolanus*, I. i. 201:
'Would the nobility lay aside their
ruth
And let me use my sword.'

ACT IV.

SCENE I.

- 4 **who wrought it with the king]** who urged the king to give his consent.
- 5 **timeless]** untimely.
- 10 **dead]** dark.
- 12 **restful]** quiet; not moving. It was not necessary for him to move, it was sufficient to send his orders.
- 16-17 Bagot said that he had heard Aumerle say that he would be willing to lose 20,000*l.* to hear that the Duke of Hereford was dead.
- 22 **fair stars]** the dignity of my position conferred upon me at birth.
- 23 **chastisement]** this is a reference to settling the dispute by combat.
- 25 **attainder]** the charges laid against him.
- 26 **the manual seal of death]** The gage was the sign of a challenge which Aumerle threw down, and which he says takes the place of the sign manual or the king's seal to his death warrant.
- 30 **to stain the temper]** The temper of the steel is its hardness, and the harder it is the better the polish it will take.
- 34 **stand on sympathy]** Sympathy here means equality. Hence the expression means: If you are willing to fight only with those of equal rank to your own.
- 37 **vauntingly]** boastfully.
- 41 **rapier's point]** The rapier was a long pointed sword, and was probably brought to this country from Spain. It was not in use here until some time after the time of Richard II., but Shakespeare often commits inaccuracies of this kind.
- 48 **the extremest point]** to the uttermost; to the death.
- 53 **I task the earth to the like]** I throw down upon the earth a like gage of battle.
- 56 **sun to sun]** from day to day.
- **honour's pawn]** his gage or pledge to fight.
- 57 **engage it]** accept it and return your gage.
- 58 **who sets me else?]** who else wishes to challenge me?
- 74 **fondly]** foolishly.
- 76 **in a wilderness]** where none could interfere to separate them till one was dead.
- 79 **to tie thee]** to compel thee to undergo.
- 80 **this new world]** this new state of affairs now that Bolingbroke has supreme power.

- 81 **my true appeal**] all that I have charged against Aumerle is true.
- 87 'If Norfolk may be recalled from banishment to prove h's honour by meeting me in the lists.'
- 88 **differences**] quarrels with the challenges to fight.
- 91 **seignories**] rights and possessions.
- 96 **ensign**] banner or flag.
- 97 **pagans**] heathens.
— **Saracens**] the Arab tribes living in Palestine and the country south and east of it.
- 98 **toiled**] worn out.
- 99 **Venice**] Norfolk died there in the year 1400.
- 106 **appellants**] who have given or accepted wagers of battle.
- 108 **assign**] appoint.
- 118 **best beseming me**] as be-seems me, being a bishop, to speak the truth.
- 121 **noblesse**] nobleness.
- 122 **learn**] teach.
- 125 **judged**] condemned.
- 126 **apparent**] quite clear that they are guilty.
- 131 **forfend**] forbid.
- 132 **climate**] country.
— **refined**] cleansed by fasts and penance.
- 133 **obscene**] foul.
- 139-40 This prophecy was amply fulfilled by the wars of the Roses.
- 141 **infidels**] heathen.
- 143 **kin**] blood relations.
— **kind**] of the same race or nation.
- 146 **Golgotha**] St. Matthew xxvii. 33, the scene of the crucifixion.
- 148-9 See St. Matthew xii. 25
- 153 At the end of his speech the bishop was arrested.
- 159 **without suspicion**] so that we may be quite free from suspicion.
- 160 **conduct**] escort.
- 166 **regal thoughts**] thoughts of a king.
- 171 **favours**] faces.
- 172 **sometime**] at one time; formerly.
- 187 **owes**] owns or has.
- 198-9 'My care is that I have lost the cares that attend a kingly office; your care is gain of care through having just won the cares that every king must have.'
- 201 **tend**] wait upon or attend.
- 207 **unwieldy sceptre**] too heavy for me to sway.
- 209 **balm**] refers to the ceremony of anointing a king.
- 212 **duty's rites**] oaths of allegiance.
- 217 **that swear**] them that swear oaths of allegiance to thee.
- 228 **state and profit**] order and prosperity.
- 231 **ravel out**] unravel; make clear.
- 235 **to read a lecture**] to read a lesson for the benefit of others.
— **wouldst**] shouldst.
- 236 **shouldst**] wouldst.
- 240 **look upon**] look on.
- 241 **bait**] worry, as a dog baits a bear.
- 244 **sour**] bitter.
- 249 **a sort**] a party; a lot.
- 253 To take off the external magnificence of a king.
- 257 **haught**] haughty; proud.
- 259 **at the font**] when baptised.
- 260 **but 'tis usurped**] 'Every name and title which I had as a king are usurped.'
- 263 **a mockery king**] a sham or mock king.
- 267 **an if**] and if.
— **be sterling**] has any value or weight.
- 270 **is bankrupt**] has lost.
— **his**] its.

- 272 **while]** till.
 278 **writ]** written.
 284 **beguile]** deceive.
 250 **brittle]** short lived.
 306 **boon]** gift.
 313 **to]** for.
 322 **conveyers]** This word often meant stealing or taking away secretly.
 326 **pageant]** show.
 333 **to bury mine intents]** to keep my intentions a secret.
 — **effect]** carry into effect.
 338 **a plot shall show]** which shall show.

ACT V.

SCENE I.

- 2 **Julius Cæsar's]** In Shakespeare's time there was a tradition that the Tower of London was first built by Julius Cæsar.
 — **ill-erected]** built for evil purposes.
 3 **flint bosom]** stone walls.
 11 **model]** As Troy is only to be traced by the ruins which remain, so Richard is only the wreck of what he has been.
 12 **Thou map of honour]** only the outline of what he was.
 13 **inn]** a house for lodging travellers, as quite distinct from a house where drink only was sold.
 14 **hard-favoured]** hard featured.
 20 **I am sworn brother]** A sworn brother was one who bound himself by an oath to another to share together good and ill fortune.
 22 **a league]** a bond ; a friendship.
 23 **cloister thee]** shut thyself up.
 — **religious house]** a house in which the inmates cut them-

- selves off entirely from the outer world.
 27 **transformed]** changed. L. pref. *trans* = across or from.
 28 **thine intellect]** thy mind.
 31 **to be o'erpowered]** at being overpowered.
 37 **sometime]** for some time ; formerly.
 41-2 Sad tales of deeds which happened long ago.
 43 **to quit]** to match.
 46 **brands]** logs of wood on the fire.
 — **sympathise]** be sorry with.
 47 **moving]** moving to tears.
 53 **order ta'en]** arrangements have been made.
 61 **helping him to all]** seeing that you have helped him to the whole.
 64 **being ne'er so little urged]** with but little persuasion.
 65 This is what did happen, for Northumberland was the cause of most of the rebellions in the reign of Henry IV.
 66 **converts]** turns to. Lat. pref. *con* = with, *verto* = I turn.
 68 **worthy]** well deserved.
 80 **Hallowmas]** All Saints' day, Nov. 1.
 88 Better be a long way off than near but separated.

SCENE II.

- 4 **leave]** leave off or stop.
 10 **aspiring]** ambitious ; seeking to be king.
 15 **casements]** windows.
 16 **visage]** face.
 17 **painted imagery]** The bright faces and gay clothes at the windows made the walls look like the tapestries filled with figures with which the walls of rooms were hung.
 26 **idly]** without interest ; carelessly.

- 33 **combating**] smiles and tears mixed together.
- 39 To whose will we submit ourselves calmly.
- 41 **allow**] acknowledge.
- 43 **Aumerle that was**] No longer Duke of Aumerle, but degraded to the lower rank of Earl of Rutland.
- 48 **the violets, &c.**] the courtiers most in favour with the new-made king.
- 54 **those jousts and triumphs**] those jousts and martial shows. It was arranged among the conspirators that they should get up jousts and other martial shows at Oxford, that Henry should be invited thither, and while his attention was being given to the tournament the conspirators should fall upon him and kill him. This was the plot hatched at the house of the Abbot of Westminster. See Act IV. i. 330-338.
- 58 **that hangs**] The deed or bond was written on a piece of parchment to which a small loop was attached. Upon this loop was the seal, which York having seen determined to know the contents of the bond.
- 69 **bond**] agreement.
- 84 **appeach**] accuse ; inform the king.
- 91 **will unto**] will go unto.
- 92 **amazed**] bewildered.
- 96 **trespass**] fault ; offence.
- 97 **have we more sons?**] Shakespeare makes the duchess forget the existence of another son, the Earl of Cambridge.
- 104 **interchangeably**] each sworn to support the other.
- 106 **he shall be none**] he will not be one of them.
- 109 **appeach**] see note on line 84.

SCENE III.

- The Castle**] Windsor Castle.
- 1 **My unthrifty son**] Prince Henry, afterwards Henry V. For Shakespeare's account of the youth of Henry V. see his plays of *Henry IV.*
- 7 **companions**] This word was used in Shakespeare's time in a sense anything but flattering to the person to whom it was applied. 'Coriolanus : Now you companion, I'll say an errand for you.'
- 9 **passengers**] people passing by.
- 10 **effeminate**] not manly.
- 12 **dissolute**] wild ; riotous.
- 14 **triumphs**] see note on Act V. ii. 54.
- 21 **sparkles**] sparks ; signs.
- 27 **conference**] talk.
- 34 **If on the first**] if you only intended to commit a fault.
- **heinous**] wicked.
- 36 Aumerle caused the gates of the castle to be locked until he had confessed to the conspiracy.
- 44 **secure**] heedless ; confident that no danger threatened.
- 45 **speak treason**] 'Must I say that which it does not become a subject to say to make you open your gates to me.'
- 49 **arm us**] arm ourselves.
- **encounter**] meet.
- 54 **confederate**] in league with.
- 58 **forget to pity him**] forget that you have promised mercy to him. See line 35.
- 62 **sheer**] pure.
- **immaculate**] without spot or stain.
- 63 **this stream**] Aumerle.
- 65 **converts**] is turned.
- 67 **digressing**] erring ; straying from the right way.
- 76 **shrill-voiced**] the voice of a woman.

- 76 **suppliant]** one who begs a favour or for mercy.
- 81 **The Beggar and the King]** This is a reference to an old ballad of *King Cophetua*.
- 82 **dangerous cousin]** Aumerle.
- 89 If the duke does not love his own son, is it likely that he can love anyone else, even the king?
- 90 **what dost thou make here]** what business hast thou here?
- 98 **unto]** in addition to.
- 109 **integrity]** truthfulness; uprightness.
- 120 **so meet]** so fitting; so becoming.
- 121 **speak it in French, &c.]** use the word 'pardonnez,' in the French sense of 'excuse me,' and so refuse pardon to him.
- 126 **chopping]** changing its usual meaning for another.
- 127 Thine eye looks as if mercy were there; then let thy tongue speak as the eye looks.
- 130 **to rehearse]** to say out aloud.
- 135 **vantage]** the advantage of going on one's knees when suing for pardon.
- 141 **brother-in-law]** the Earl of Huntingdon, who had married Henry's sister Elizabeth.
- **abbot]** of Westminster, the originator of the plot.
- 142 **consorted crew]** band of conspirators.
- 144 **order]** array in marching order.
- **several powers]** several bodies of soldiers.
- 150 **my old son]** my dear son.
- Aumerle succeeded his father as Duke of York, and was killed nobly fighting at Agincourt, 1415.

SCENE IV.

- 2 Sir Piers of Exton was supposed to have heard King Henry IV. utter these words when in attendance upon him at table.
- 6 **urged]** enforced.
- 8 **wistly]** wistfully.
- 9 **as who should say]** as one who would say.
- 10 **divorce]** tear away; remove.
- 12 **rid his foe]** rid him of his foe.

SCENE V.

- 8 **still-breeding]** continually breeding.
- 9 **this little world]** himself; his mind. It was a common idea in olden times that every man was a little world in himself. Hence Menenius, in *Coriolanus*, speaks of his face as the 'map of my microcosm' (little world).
- 10 **humours]** tempers.
- 13 **scruples]** doubts.
- 13-14 Use one passage of Scripture to disprove another.
- 16-17 See St. Matthew xix. 24: 'It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle,' &c.
- 17 **postern]** a small gate to a fortress; hence a narrow passage.
- 21 **ragged]** rough; rugged.
- 25 **silly]** simple.
- 26-27 Take comfort in their shame from the thought, &c.
- 26 **stocks]** Beggars and others charged with small offences were sat in the stocks. These were bars of wood with holes large enough for a leg to go through. The person sat on a chair or stool with feet thrust through and fastened in the stocks, which were

- generally situated in a public place.
- 34 **penury**] poverty.
- 36 **kinged**] made a king, in thought.
- 39 **that but man is**] that is but man.
- 43 **broke**] broken.
- **proportion**] out of time.
- 46 **check**] rebuke.
- 50 **his numbering clock**] The old way of telling time was by the hour-glass, which did not indicate the numbers of the hours and minutes.
- 52 **they jar their watches**] a reference to the ticking of the clock.
- 60 **Jack o' the clock**] a figure so contrived that at the hour it would step out and strike the bell of the clock.
- 61 **mads**] maddens.
- 62 A reference, no doubt, to David playing sweet music to Saul and driving away the evil spirit from him.
- **help**] helped.
- 63 Judging by the effect of the music on me, its tendency is to drive the wits out of sane men.
- 66 **brooch**] an ornamental buckle worn in the hat. 'Honour's a good brooch to wear in a man's hat at all times' (Ben Jonson).
- 69 **groat**] fourpence.
- 71 **sad dog**] his jailer; sad = gloomy looking.
- 77 **yearned my heart**] made my heart yearn with sorrow.
- 86 **eat**] eaten.
- 91 **rail on**] blame.
- 95 **jauncing**] prancing; jolting.
- 96 **here is no longer stay**] you must be gone.
- 106 **what means death**] What! dost thou mean death?

SCENE VI.

- 2 **consumed**] burned.
- 3 **Cicester**] Cirencester.
- 10 **discoursed**] written out; described.
- 18 **I wot**] I know.
- 22 **Carlisle**] The Bishop of Carlisle was also one of the conspirators. He was arrested, but after a short confinement in the Tower was pardoned and set at liberty.
- 25 **some reverend room**] some place that is sacred.
- 26 **joy**] enjoy.
- 35 **a deed of slander**] a deed that slanderous tongues will say I set thee on to do.
- 46 That my power should be more firmly established by the shedding of blood.
- 47 **for that**] for that which.
- 48 **sullen**] gloomy.
- **incontinent**] at once; immediately.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

1. Write a brief account of the reign of Richard II. as told in the play.
2. Parse :—Let not my cold words here accuse my zeal.
3. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) High stomach'd are they both.
 - (b) Cousin, throw up your gage.
 - (c) There is no boot.
4. Show what parts of the following words are prefixes, and give their meanings :—adverse, disloyal, profane, exile, substitute, difference.

II.

1. What were the causes of the quarrel between Hereford and Norfolk ?
2. Explain the words :—parle, recreant, post, inhabitable.
3. Analyse :—

And wish, so please my sovereign, ere I move,
What my tongue speaks my right drawn sword may prove.
4. What force have the suffixes :—kin, ling, ster, ness, ry, in the words, lambkin, gosling, spinster, hardness, bravery ?

III.

1. Give the Saxon prefixes and their meanings in the words :—alive, unjustly, upright, forgive, outdared, withdraw.
2. Parse :—I take my leave before I have begun.
3. Explain the use of Latin prepositions in the following words :—innocent, disclaim, surveyed, subject, counterfeit.
4. What charges did Bolingbroke make against the Duke of Norfolk ?

IV.

1. Describe the arrangements for the combat between Hereford and Norfolk.

2. How are abstract nouns formed from adjectives? Give six examples.

3. Explain the expressions :—

(a) Upon remainder of a dear account.

(b) The part I had in Woodstock's blood.

(c) Expedient manage must be made.

4. Analyse :—

Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short,
He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes.

V.

1. Say all you can about John of Gaunt and the Duke of York.

2. Give the meanings of the following words as used in the play :—glose, to lour, conclude, fell, caitiff, plated.

3. Make nouns from the following nouns :—circle, thumb, music, king, school, rest.

4. Parse :—Thy grief is but thy absence for a time.

VI.

1. Explain the expressions :—

(a) As were our England in reversion his.

(b) Or as a moat defensive to a house.

(c) But basely yielded upon compromise.

2. Write an account of the banishment of Norfolk and Hereford.

3. What are the meanings of the words :—rug-headed, kerns rheum, sullens, pelting, farm, Jewry?

4. Analyse :—

Now for our Irish wars ;
We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live

VII.

1. Make compound nouns from :—church, hay, kin, moon oak, ink.
2. Parse :—Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
3. Why was Norfolk banished for life and Hereford for ten years only?
4. Explain :—
 - (a) The commons hath he pill'd with grievous taxes,
 - (b) And daily new exactions are devised.
 - (c) And everything is left at six and seven.

VIII.

1. Give an account of the visit which Richard paid to Gaunt when dying.
2. Explain :—‘benevolences,’ ‘tall ships,’ ‘perspectives,’ ‘presages.’
3. Show how adjectives may be made from adjectives by the use of the prefixes :—dis, extra, in, um, and by the suffixes :—ly, th, al, ish.
4. Analyse :—

Now comes the sick hour that his surfeit made ;
Now shall he try his friends that flattered him.

IX.

1. How did Richard act towards Hereford on the death of John of Gaunt?
2. Make adjectives from the nouns :—Europe, gold, Asia, child, clay, fortune.
3. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) It stands your grace upon to do him right.
 - (b) My rights and royalties
Pluck'd from my arms perforce and given away
To upstart unthrifths.
 - (c) The bay trees in our country all are withered.
4. Give the Latin prefixes with meanings in the words :—absence, incision, conclude, interchangeably, prescribe.

X.

1. What were the various methods adopted by Richard to raise money for his Irish wars ?
2. Distinguish between Latin and Saxon prefixes and give their meanings in the words :—enriched, returned, mistake, plotted, unpeopled, dishonour.
3. Parse :—Things past redress are now with me past care.
4. Explain :—
 - (a) I see thy glory like a shooting star.
 - (b) The worst is worldly loss thou canst unfold.
 - (c) Is not the king's name twenty thousand names ?

XI.

1. How was the country governed during Richard's absence in Ireland ?
2. Give the meanings of the words :—Antipodes, white-beards, beadsmen, double-fatal yew, graved, rusty bills.
3. Explain the meanings of the prefixes :—counter, op, re, per, dis, trans, and make a word with each.
4. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) Distaff-women manage rusty bills against thy seat.
 - (b) I live with bread like you.
 - (c) To ear the land.
 - (d) Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed.

XII.

1. Show how adjectives can be made from :—poet, teach, rock, minister, Italy, picture, vice.
2. Give an account of Hereford's return to England.
3. Analyse :—

I live with bread like you, feel want,
Taste grief, need friends ; subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king ?
4. Explain the words :—antic, tatter'd battlements, parley, almsman's gown, lineal royalties.

XIII.

1. Give the situation of the following places :—Berkeley, Cotswold, Ravenspurg, Flint, Bristol, Windsor.

2. Parse :—'Twill make me think the world is full of rubs.
3. Explain the expressions :—'full of rubs,' 'against the bias,' 'in the base court,' 'it boots not,' 'a set of beads.'
4. Show how nouns are made from adjectives by adding the suffixes :—hood, th, ary, ate, ty, ness.

XIV.

1. What reasons did Hereford give for returning from exile?
2. Form verbs from the adjectives :—pure, c'ean, civil, feeble, rich, full.
3. Analyse :—

O that I were as great
As is my grief, or lesser than my name !
Or that I could forget what I have been,
Or not remember what I must be now.
4. Give the Saxon prefixes with their meanings in the words :—outward, overthrow, none, foretell, beseem, neither, a-dying.

XV.

1. Describe the meeting between the Dukes of York and Hereford near Berkeley Castle.
2. Give the meanings of the words :—superfluous, divine, noisome, knots, pale, attainder.
3. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) Superfluous branches we lop away.
 - (b) Woe is forerun with woe.
 - (c) Here in this place, I'll set a bank of rue.
4. What Latin prepositions are used in forming the words :—substitute, approve, transform, convert, prevent, contrary?

XVI.

1. How did Hereford treat Richard's favourites?
2. Analyse :—

His honour is as true
In this appeal as thou art all unjust.
And that thou art so, there I throw my gage.

3. Explain :—

- (a) To stain the temper of my knightly sword.
- (b) Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
- (c) Shall kin with kin and kind with kind confound.

4. Make verbs from the nouns :—fright, blood, glass, gold, nest, dew.

XVII.

1. Give an account of Richard's return to England.
2. Parse :—Thieves are not judged but they are by to hear.
3. Give two words in which each of the following Latin prefixes are used, and show their force :—extra, pene, trans, sub, semi, ante.
4. Give the meanings of the following words as used in the play :—kin, kind, owes, noblesse, seignories, forfend.

XVIII.

1. Describe the meeting between Richard and Hereford.
2. Analyse :—

Thou shalt think,
 Though he divide the realm and give thee half,
 It is too little, helping him to all.
3. Make a noun from a verb by the addition of the suffixes :—ster, ier, ee, l, ment, ledge.
4. Give examples in the play of nouns being used as adjectives.

XIX.

1. What were the charges which were made in Parliament against Aumerle ?
2. Parse :—Thus give I mine, and thus take I thy heart.
3. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) To Julius Cæsar's ill-erected tower.
 - (b) And cloister thee in some religious house.
 - (c) I have a king here to my flatterer.
4. Give the meanings of the words :—pines, Hallowmas, sympathise, betid, necessity.

XX.

1. What were the relationships existing between, Richard and Hereford ; Gaunt and Richard ; Gaunt and the Duke of York ; Hereford and Aumerle ?

2. Make other words of the following by the use of Latin prefixes, and give the meanings of the words so formed :—lateral, scribe, poise, syllable, sense, noun, tone, marine.

3. Analyse :—

Learn, good soul,
To think our former state a happy dream ;
From which awaked, the truth of what we are
Shows us but this.

4. Parse :—Give me mine own again.

XXI.

1. Describe the deposition of Richard II.

2. Explain the expressions :—

(a) What news from Oxford? Hold those justs and triumphs ?

(b) I will appeach the villain.

(c) Aumerle that was.

(d) Can no man tell me of my unthrifty son ?

3. Parse :—Is he not like thee ? is he not thine own ?

4. What are the meanings of the Saxon prefixes :—for, a, be, fore, mis, out, with, un, up ?

XXII.

1. On what grounds did Hereford claim the crown ?

2. Name six prefixes that can be used in making verbs from other verbs and give examples.

3. Analyse :—

'Tis full three months since I did see him last ;
If any plague hang over us, 'tis he.

4. Give the meanings of the following Latin prefixes :—ob, pene, intra, extra, supra, ultra, juxta, contra.

XXIII.

1. Give an account of the conspiracy formed by the Abbot of Westminster, Aumerle, and others against Henry IV.
2. Parse :—Love, loving not itself, none other can.
3. On what occasions were the following expressions used?—
 - (a) Then give me leave that I may turn the key.
 - (b) Speak it in French, King ; say, ‘ pardonnez-moi.’
 - (c) How now ! what means death in this rude assault ?
4. Explain the words :—unthrifty, passengers, companions, spur, suppliant.

XXIV.

1. Describe how the conspiracy against Henry was discovered and made known to him.
2. Make adjectives from the verbs :—love, rage, deceive, drive, and connect each adjective with a noun.
3. Analyse :—

Then give me leave that I may turn the key,
That no man enter till my tale be done.
4. Distinguish between Latin and Saxon prefixes in the following :—nothing, surfeit, bethink, perspectives, precedent, uneven, forbid.

XXV.

1. Compare the characters of Richard and Hereford.
2. Explain the meaning of :—
 - (a) The chopping French we do not understand.
 - (b) Destruction straight shall dog them at the heels.
 - (c) Help to order several powers.
3. In what sense are the following words used in the play :—humours, refuge, jauncing, rail ?
4. Parse :—I wasted time, and now doth time waste me.

XXVI.

1. What were the chief causes of Richard's downfall ?
2. Explain the expressions :—
 - (a) To thread the postern of a needle's eye.
 - (b) His Jack o' the clock.
 - (c) Who sitting in the stocks.

3. Analyse :—

But whate'er I be,
Nor I nor any man that but man is
With nothing shall be pleased, till he be eased
With being nothing.

4. Make other verbs from :—daze, lie, say, bid, tell, hear, drink, sniff.

XXVII.

1. Describe the assassination of Richard.

2. In what sense are the following words used in the play :—wistly, mads, brooch, peer ?

3. Parse :—Taste of it first, as thou art wont to do.

4. Explain the use of the prefixes in :—abstains, superfluous, contradiction, supplant, transport, underprop, beseem.

XXVIII.

1. How did Henry receive the news of Richard's death ?

2. Analyse :—

They love not poison that do poison need,
Nor do I thee : though I did wish him dead,
I hate the murderer, love him murdered.

3. Explain :—

- (a) My thoughts are minutes.
(b) The cheapest of us is ten groats too dear.
(c) Fellow, give place ; here is no longer stay.

4. Make nouns from :—feed, sing, hold, bake, wake, choose.

XXIX.

1. Write an essay on the character of Richard.

2. Parse :—That horse that I so carefully have dress'd.

3. Explain the expressions :—

- (a) Great king, within this coffin I present
Thy buried fear.
(b) And put on sullen black incontinent.
(c) Since pride must have a fall.

4. Give the prefixes and their meanings used in the words :—sympathy, uplifted, awake, apprehension, compromise, misinterpret.

XXX.

1. What lessons may be learned from the history of Richard II.?

2. Analyse :—

What art thou? and how comest thou hither,
Where no man never comes but that sad dog,
That brings me food to make misfortune live?

3. Show how adjectives may be made from nouns and give six examples.

4. Distinguish between Greek, Latin, and Saxon prefixes in :—inspired, epitaph, allegiance, recreant, sympathy, bethink, forgive, miscreant, recreant.

DERIVATIONS.

CONTRACTIONS USED.

L. = Latin ; L. Pref. = Latin Prefix ; LL. = Low Latin ; Fr. = French ;
N. F. = Norman French ; O. F. = Old French ; A. S. = Anglo-Saxon ;
Gr. = Greek.

- adieu . . . (Fr.) *à dieu*, to God ; I commend or commit you to God.
- aggravate . . . (L. pref.) *ad*, to ; *gravatus*, from *gravis*, heavy.
- ague . . . (Fr.) *aigu*, acute, violent ; (L.) *acutus*, sharp.
- allegiance . . . (L. pref.) *ad*, to ; *ligo*, to tie or bind.
- ancestors . . . (L. pref.) *ante*, before ; *cedere*, to go.
- apparent . . . (L.) *appareo* : *ad*, to ; *pareo*, to come forth or appear.
- appeal . . . (N.F.) *appeller*, to call, name ; (L.) *appello*, to call by name.
- appetite . . . (L.) *ad*, to ; *peto*, to seek ; (L.) *appetitus*.
- arbitrate . . . (L.) *arbitror*, to act as an arbiter or umpire.
- aspect . . . (L.) *ad*, to ; *specio*, to look at ; *aspectus*.
- baffled . . . (Fr.) *beffler*, to mock.
- barbed . . . (L.) *barba*, beard ; hence anything pointed resembling a beard.
- benefit . . . (Fr.) *bienfait* : *bien*, well ; *fait*, from *faire*, to do ; (L.) *benefactum* : *bene*, well ; *facio*, I make.
- benevolences . . . (L.) *benevolentia* : *bene*, well ; *volo*, I wish.
- bier . . . (A.S.) *bær*, that which bears.
- bosom . . . (A.S.) *bosm*.
- brandish . . . (Fr.) *brandir*, to shake.
- brands . . . (A.S.) *brynan*, to burn.
- brooks . . . (A.S.) *brucan*, to endure.
- caitiff . . . (L.) *captivus*, a captive ; *capio*, I take.
- calamity . . . (L.) *calamitas*, a misfortune.

- capital . . . (L.) *caput*, the head.
- cavern . . . (L.) *cavus*, hollow ; *caverna*, a hollow place.
- chivalrous . . . (Fr.) *cheval*, a horse ; hence that which becomes a knight, who always fought on horseback.
- cholera . . . (Gr.) *cholē*, bile ; anger or cholera was supposed to arise from excess of bile.
- chronicled . . . (Gr.) *chronos*, time.
- clay . . . (A.S.) *clæg*, clay.
- cloister . . . (L.) *claudio*, *clausum*, to close or shut ; (O.F.) *cloistre*.
- coffers . . . (O.F.) *cofre* or *cofin*, a chest.
- coffin . . . (O.F.) *cofre* or *cofin*, a chest.
- complexion . . . (L.) *com*, with : *complexio*, physical structure of body.
- composition . . . (L. pref.) *com*, with ; *positus*, placed.
- confederate . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *fœdus*, a league.
- conference . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *fero*, to bring.
- confidence . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *fido*, to trust.
- confirm . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *firmus*, firm.
- conscience . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *scio*, I know.
- consorted . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *sors*, *sortis*, a lot.
- conspiracy . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *spiro*, to breathe or hope.
- conduct . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *duco*, *ductus*, to lead.
- conjuration . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *juro*, to swear.
- contradiction . . . (L. pref.) *contra*, against ; *dico*, to speak.
- converts . . . (L. pref.) *con*, with ; *verto*, to turn.
- corruption . . . (L.) *con*, *cor*, with ; *rumpo*, to break.
- curb . . . (Fr.) *courbe* : from (L.) *curvo*, to bend.
- degenerate . . . (L. pref.) *de*, from ; *genus*, the kind or race.
- destruction . . . (L. pref.) *de*, down ; *struo*, to build.
- dial . . . (L.) *dies*, a day ; *dialis*, daily.
- digressing . . . (L. pref.) *dis*, *di*, away ; *gradior*, to step.
- disperse . . . (L. pref.) *di*, asunder ; *spargo*, to scatter.
- dissolution . . . (L. pref.) *dis*, asunder ; *solvo*, to loose.
- effeminate . . . (L.) *effeminatus*, past part. of *effemino*, to make womanish.
- epitaph . . . (Gr.) *epi*, upon ; *taphos*, a tomb.
- exile . . . (L. pref.) *ex*, out of ; *solum*, the land.
- expiration . . . (L.) *ex*, out ; *spiro*, to breathe.

- fealty . . . (O.F.) *fealte* ; (L.) *fidelis*, faithful.
 gage . . . (Fr.) *gager*, to wage.
 goblets . . . (Fr.) *gobelet*, a diminutive of (L.L.) *gubellus*,
 a cask.
 groat . . . (Old Low Germ.) *grote*, a coin.
 habiliments . . . (L.) *habilis*, ready ; (Fr.) *habiller*, to dress.
 haven . . . (A.S.) *hæfene*, a safe place.
 humility . . . (L.) *humilitas*, lowliness of mind.
 immaculate . . . (L. pref.) *im*, not ; *maculo*, to stain.
 impregnable . . . (L. pref.) *im*, not ; *prehendo*, to take.
 infidels . . . (L. pref.) *in*, not ; *fidelis*, faithful ; *fides*, faith.
 infusing . . . (L. pref.) *in*, in, into ; *fundo*, *fusum*, to pour.
 innocent . . . (L. pref.) *in*, not ; *noceo*, to hurt.
 integrity . . . (L. pref.) *in*, not ; *tag*, the root of *tango*, to
 touch.
 intermixed . . . (L. pref.) *inter*, between ; and *mix*.
 ire . . . (L.) *ira*, anger.
 lunatic . . . (L.) *luna*, the moon.
 malice . . . (L.) *malus*, bad.
 melancholy . . . (Gr.) *melan*, black ; *cholē*, bile.
 meteor . . . (Gr.) *meta*, beyond ; *eōra*, anything sus-
 pended.
 metres . . . (L.) *metrum* ; (Gr.) *metro*, a measure.
 miscreant . . . (O.F.) *mescreant* : pref. *mes*, from ; *credens*,
 pr. part. of *credo*, to believe.
 moat . . . (O.F.) *mote*, a ditch ; also a mound.
 noisome . . . (L.) *nausea*, disgust, annoyance.
 occident . . . (L.) *occidens*, pr. part. of *occido*, to fall down.
 pagans . . . (L.) *paganus*, a countryman ; hence a heathen,
 for the people of the country remained
 heathen longer than those of the towns.
 parle . . . (Fr.) *parler*, to speak with.
 parley . . . (Fr.) *parler*, to speak with.
 parliament . . . (Fr.) *parlement* : *parler*, to talk.
 patrimony . . . (L.) *pater*, father.
 pawn . . . (Fr.) *pan*, from (L.) *pannus*, a thing left in
 pledge, a rag.
 penury . . . (L.) *penuria*, poverty, hunger.
 perspectives . . . (L.) *perspicio*, *perspectus* : *per*, through ; *specio*,
 I look.

- pestilence . . . (L.) *pestis*, a disease.
- portal . . . (L.) *porta*, a gate.
- port-cullis'd . . . (L.) *porta*, a gate; *cōlo*, to slide.
- precedent . . . (L. pref.) *pre*, before; *cedo*, to go; *precedens*, going before.
- process . . . (L.) *processus*: *pro*, before; *cedo*, to go.
- prodigal . . . (L.) *pro*, forth; *ago*, to drive; *prodigo*, to drive away, to squander.
- profane . . . (L.) *profanus*: *pro*, before, or against; *fanum*, a temple.
- prosecute . . . (L.) *prosequor*: *pro*, onwards; *sequor*, to follow.
- provoked . . . (L. pref.) *pro*, forth; *voco*, to call.
- rancour . . . (L.) *rancor*, an old grudge.
- receipt . . . (L.) *recipio*: *re*, again; *cipio*, I take.
- recompense . . . (L.) *re*, back again; *compenso*: *com*, with; *penso*, to weigh.
- redemption . . . (L.) *redemptus*, past part. of *redimo*: *re*, back; *emo*, to buy.
- reins . . . (O.F.) *reine*, from (L.) *retineo*: *re*, back; *tineo*, to hold.
- resolved . . . (L.) *resolvo*: *re*, back; *solvo*, to loosen.
- revenge . . . (L. pref.) *re*, in return; *vindico*, to lay claim to.
- revenue . . . (L. pref.) *re*, back again; *venio*, to come.
- reversion . . . (L.) *revertō*: *re*, back again; *verto*, to turn.
- rue . . . (Fr.) *rue*; (L.) *ruta*.
- receipt . . . (L.) *recipio*: *re*, back again; *cipio*, I take.
- sepulchre . . . (L.) *sepulchrum*: *sepelio*, to bury.
- sooth . . . (A.S.) *soth*, true.
- subjected . . . (L.) *subjectus*: *sub*, under; *jacio*, to throw.
- submission . . . (L. pref.) *sub*, under; *mitto*, to send.
- subscribe . . . (L.) *subscribo*: *sub*, under; *scribo*, to write.
- suggested . . . (L. pref.) *sub*, under; *gero*, *gestum*, to carry.
- superfluous . . . (L.) *super*, over; *fluo*, to flow.
- supple . . . (Fr.) *souple*, from (L.) *supplex*, bending the knees; (L.) *sub*, under; *plico*, to fold.
- suppliant . . . (L.) *supplico*: *sub*, under; *plico*, to fold or bend.
- surfeit . . . (Fr.) *surfait*, overdone; (L.) *super*, over; *factum*, done.

- surmounts . . . (L.) *super*, over ; (Fr.) *monter*, to mount.
 taper . . . (A.S.) *taper*, a candle.
 testament . . . (L.) *testor*, to be a witness ; *testis*, a witness.
 traitor . . . (Fr.) *traître*, from (L.) *trado*, to give up.
 transgressing . . . (L. pref.) *trans*, across ; *gradior*, *gressus*, to step.
 trespass . . . (L.) *trans*, across ; *passus*, a step.
 unrestrained . . . (Sax. pref.) *un*, not ; (L.) *re*, back ; *stringo* to draw or bind tightly.
 vengeance . . . (Fr.) *venger* ; (L.) *vindico*, to avenge.
 verdict . . . (L.) *vere*, truly ; *dictum*, a saying.

APPENDIX.

WORD BUILDING.

Words are either *Primary* or *Secondary*.

Primary words are such as cannot be resolved into simpler elements ; as *man, good, run*.

Secondary (or *Derivative*) words are such as may be resolved into simpler elements ; as *mankind, goodly, runner*.

A **Root** is a word from which secondary words are derived.

Secondary words are made by changing the form of the primary (as sing, *song* ; tell, *tale* ; cloth, *clothe*), or by adding a *prefix* or *affix*.

A **Prefix** is a letter, syllable, or word placed *before* another word ; as *s-* in *smelt* ; *un-* in *unfix* ; *black-* in *blacksmith*.

An **Affix** is a letter, syllable, or word placed at the *end* of another word ; as *-t* in *weight* ; *-ly* in *slowly* ; *-like* in *childlike*.

When the secondary word consists of two or more primary words joined together without change of form, it is often called a **Compound** word ; as *arm-chair, hay-stack, tea-spoon*.

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

1. **Nouns** are formed from other nouns by prefixing *dis-*, *in-*, *mis-*, *un-*, &c. ; or affixing *-ade*, *-age*, *-an*, *-ant*, *-ar*, *-ard*, *-ary*, *-dom*, *-eer*, *-ess*, *-hood*, *-ier*, *-ian*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ite*, *-le*, *-or*, *-ow*, *-ric*, *-ry*, *-ship*, *-y*, *-en*, *-el*, *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-ule*, *-ey*, *-ie* ; or by change of vowel, &c.

order	<i>disorder</i>	coal	<i>collier</i>	(Diminutives.)	
capacity	<i>incapacity</i>	music	<i>musician</i>	maid	<i>maiden</i>
chance	<i>mischance</i>	heathen	<i>heathenism</i>	cat	<i>kitten</i>
rest	<i>unrest</i>	psalm	<i>psalmist</i>	sack	<i>satchel</i>
lemon	<i>lemonade</i>	favour	<i>favourite</i>	cock	<i>cockerel</i>
parent	<i>parentage</i>	hand	<i>handle</i>	circle	<i>circlet</i>
library	<i>librarian</i>	thumb	<i>thimble</i>	lamb	<i>lambkin</i>
account	<i>accountant</i>	senate	<i>senator</i>	stream	<i>streamlet</i>
school	<i>scholar</i>	shoal	<i>shallow</i>	goose	<i>gosling</i>
drink	<i>drunkard</i>	bishop	<i>bishopric</i>	hill	<i>hillock</i>
gloss	<i>glossary</i>	knave	<i>knavery</i>	Paul	<i>Pollock</i>
king	<i>kingdom</i>	friend	<i>friendship</i>	globe	<i>globule</i>
auction	<i>auctioneer</i>	smith	<i>smithy</i>	Ann	<i>Annie</i>
priest	<i>priestess</i>	top	<i>tip</i>	Charles	<i>Charley</i>
child	<i>childhood</i>	stick	<i>stake</i>	John	<i>Johnny</i>

2. **Nouns** are formed from **adj.** by affixing *-ard, -ary, -ate, -dom, -hood, -ice, -ist, -ity, -ling, -ness, -ry, -ship, -th, -ty, &c.*, and by change of *-t*, into *-ce* or *-cy*, or by change of vowel; as—

dull	dullard	timid	timidity	high	height ¹
adverse	adversary	dear	darling	dry	drought ²
potent	potentate	cool	coolness	absent	absence
free	freedom	brave	bravery	vacant	vacancy
false	falsehood	hard	hardship	clement	clemency
just	justice	broad	breadth	proud	pride
natural	naturalist	novel	novelty	hot	heat

3. **Nouns** are formed from **verbs** by affixing *-age, -ance, -ar, -art, -ee, -el, -ence, -er, (or -or), -ier, -ing, -ion, -le, -ledge, -ment, -ure, -ster, -t, -ter, -th*; also by change of accent, by change of vowel, and by interchange of hard and soft consonants; as—

equip	equipage	instruct	instruction	hēal	hēalth
allow	allowance	bind	bundle	sing	song
lie	liar	know	knowledge	believe	belief
brag	braggart	amuse	amusement	choose	choice
refer	referee	depart	departure	break	breach
shove	shovel	spin	spinster	wake	watch
abhor	abhorrence	weigh	weight	lose	loss
hear	hearer	laugh	laughter	thrive	thrift
act	actor	grow	growth	bake	batch
cash	cashier	conduct	con'duct	sit	seat
build	building	speak	speech	bind	band

4. **Compound Nouns** may be formed of—

- (a) Two nouns, the first of which qualifies or describes the second; as *armchair, haystack, teaspoon, bear-garden, oak-tree, churchyard, inkstand, kinsman, noontide, Thursday, mousetrap, text-book.*
- (b) A noun with adjective prefix or affix; as *greyhound, blackbird, roundhead, quicksilver, fortnight, attorney-general, knight-errant, sergeant-major.*
- (c) A noun preceded by a preposition or trans. verb, of which it is the object; as *forenoon, midnight aftermath, wagtail, makeweight, stopgap.*
- (d) A verb preceded or followed by an adverb; as *welfare, go-between, standstill, income, castaway, up-rising, upstart, downpour.*

¹ Corruption of *hight*.

² Corruption of *drougth*.

DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

1. **Adjectives** are formed from other **adjectives** by prefixing *cis-*, *dis-*, *extra-*, *in-* (not), *inter-*, *intra-*, *pel-*, *sub-*, *ultra-*, *un-*, &c. or by affixing *-al*, *-ish*, *-ly*, *-some*, *-th* :

<i>cisalpine</i>	<i>interlunar</i>	<i>ultramarine</i>	<i>goodly</i>
<i>dishonest</i>	<i>intramural</i>	<i>unusual</i>	<i>darksome</i>
<i>extraordinary</i>	<i>pellucid</i>	<i>comical</i>	<i>fifth</i>
<i>inactive</i>	<i>subaqueous</i>	<i>greenish</i>	<i>twentieth</i>

2. **Adjectives** are formed from **nouns**¹ by affixing *-ac*, *-al*, *-an*, *-ar*, *-ary*, *-ate*, *-eal*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-escent*, *-ey*, *-fic*, *-ful*, *-ic*, *-ical*, *-ile*, *-ine*, *-ish*, *-less*, *-like*, *-ly*, *-ory*, *-ose*, *-ous* (or *-eous*), *-some*, *-tic*, *-y* ; as—

<i>demoniac</i>	<i>ragged</i>	<i>cubical</i>	<i>transitory</i>
<i>formal</i>	<i>golden</i>	<i>infantile</i>	<i>verbose</i>
<i>European</i>	<i>arborescent</i>	<i>infantine</i>	<i>zealous</i>
<i>polar</i>	<i>clayey</i>	<i>roguish</i>	<i>sulphureous</i>
<i>momentary</i>	<i>terrific</i>	<i>friendless</i>	<i>frolicsome</i>
<i>fortunate</i>	<i>hopeful</i>	<i>childlike</i>	<i>Asiatic</i>
<i>ethereal</i>	<i>angelic</i>	<i>friendly</i>	<i>wealthy</i>

3. **Adj.** are formed from **verbs** by affixing *-able*, *-ive*, *-tive*, *-some*, and by the participial inflections *-ing*, *-ed*, *-d*, *-en*, *-n*, &c.

<i>lovable</i>	<i>deceptive</i>	<i>raging sea</i>	<i>written defence</i>
<i>coercive</i>	<i>tiresome</i>	<i>deserted city</i>	<i>driven ox</i>

N.B.—Some nouns are used as adjectives without any change of form ; as *gold* ring, *silver* thimble, *steel* fork, *man* child.

¹ The Latin language frequently supplies an adjective to the English noun, which without such assistance would have no corresponding adjective ; as—

<i>house</i>	<i>domestic</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>domus</i>	<i>spring</i>	<i>vernal</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>ver</i>
<i>cat</i>	<i>feline</i>	"	<i>felis</i>	<i>beginning</i>	<i>initial</i>	"	<i>initium</i>
<i>ox</i>	<i>bovine</i>	"	<i>bovis</i>	<i>eye</i>	<i>ocular</i>	"	<i>oculus</i>
<i>smell</i>	<i>odorous</i>	"	<i>odor</i>	<i>ear</i>	<i>aural</i>	"	<i>auris</i>
<i>foot</i>	<i>pē'dal</i>	"	<i>pedis</i>	"	<i>auricular</i>	"	<i>auricula</i>

In many instances the English noun has two adjectives corresponding to it, the one of English, and the other of Latin origin ; as—

<i>Nouns</i>	<i>English adj.</i>	<i>Latin adj.</i>	<i>Nouns</i>	<i>English adj.</i>	<i>Latin adj.</i>
<i>year</i>	<i>yearly</i>	<i>annual</i>	<i>flesh</i>	<i>fleshy</i>	<i>carnal</i>
<i>water</i>	<i>watery</i>	<i>aqueous</i>	<i>heaven</i>	<i>heavenly</i>	<i>celestial</i>
<i>father</i>	<i>fatherly</i>	<i>paternal</i>	<i>king</i>	<i>kingly</i>	<i>regal</i>
<i>mother</i>	<i>motherly</i>	<i>maternal</i>	<i>friend</i>	<i>friendly</i>	<i>amicable</i>

4. **Compound Adjectives** may be formed of—

- (a) An Adj. or Part. preceded by a noun used as an adverb; as *sky-blue, blood-red, knee-deep, breast-high, head-strong, bed-ridden, heart-broken, water-logged, land-locked, rock-bound, conscience-stricken.*
- (b) An Imperfect Participle preceded by its object; as *time-serving, ear-piercing, heart-rending, incense-breathing, health-giving, peace-loving.*
- (c) An Adj. or Part. preceded by an adverb; as *inbred, overdone, undershot, overcast, inwrought.*
- (d) A Noun preceded by an Adj.; as *manifold, barefoot, two-foot rule, multiform.*
- (e) An Adj. and a Part.; as *bare-legged, open-handed, large-hearted, intelligent-looking, dark-complexioned, three-sided, bandy-legged, high-backed.*

DERIVATION OF VERBS.

1. **Verbs** are formed from other **verbs** by prefixing *a-, be-, en-, for-, fore-, mis-, un-, under-, over-, gain-, with-, s-*; and by affixing *-el* or *-le, -er, -k*; also *y* changing the vowel sound.

arise	untie	dazzle (daze)	flitter (flit)
bewail	undersell	straddle (stride)	hark (hear)
enclose	overlie	shovel (shove)	fell (fall)
forbid	gainsay	snivel (sniff)	raise (rise)
foretell	withstand	glimmer (gleam)	drench (drink)
mistake	splash	fritter (fret)	set (sit)

2. **Verbs** are formed from **Adj.** by prefixing *be-, en-*; by affixing *-en, -er, -se, -ise* (or *-ize*), *-fy*; by change of vowel, &c.

bedim	moisten	civilise	fill (full)
benumb	lessen	fertilise	loathe (loath)
enfeeble	linger (long)	purify	frequent' (fre'quent)
enrich	cleanse	heal (hale)	lose (loose)

3. **Verbs** are formed from **Nouns** by prefixing *a-, be-, un-, en-*, or by affixing *-en, -ate, -ise, -l, -le*, or by change of letters.

amaze	originate	throttle (throat)	bleed (blood)
becalm	authorize	scribble (scribe)	glaze (glass)
unbosom	kneel	gild (gold)	prize (price)
unkennel	nestle	grieve (grief)	advise (advice)
enslave	sparkle	live (life)	practise (practice)
lengthen	tell (tale)	bathe (bath)	mouse [s] (mouse)

N.B.—There are nouns and adjectives which may be used as verbs without change of form ; as, *taste, rain, salt, ship, iron, dragoon, sleep, race, heat, warm, cool, correct, right, sour, head, copy, recruit, flood, band, brave, fine* (n.), *view, fish, empty*.

4. **Compound Verbs** may be formed of—

- (a) A verb preceded by its object ; as, *browbeat, back-bite, waylay*.
- (b) A verb preceded by its complement ; as, *rough-hew, whitewash*.
- (c) A verb preceded by an adverb ; as, *overdo, undertake, cross-question, withstand*.
- (d) A verb followed by an adverb ; as *doff* (do off) ; *don* (do on) ; *dout* (do out = extinguish) ; *dup* (do up = lift up) ; *farewell* (*imp. verb* used as *interj.*).

EXERCISES.

1. *Make nouns from* taste, truth, deed, lion, chariot, potent, adverse, cash, malt, hero, confess, study, honest, punish, modest claim, baby, eminent, sincere, rebel, profess, teach, instruct, ample, invest, man, high, assert, dispense, confess, drink, despair, bind, abate, bake, deny, rich, black, destroy, employ, decoy, stow, Spain, good, vary, steer, candid, putrid, perfect, sane, protest, strike, speak, solve, slow, scrape, host, merchant, invert, clear, abstain, retain, cede, govern, sign (*v.*), vain, believe, receive, seize, acclaim, invent, strangle, proclaim, scan.

2. *Make adjectives from* black, danger, rock, poet, nation, palace, burden, power, wheat, gentleman, child, fashion, home, saint, mast, England, Portugal, white, lone, honest, good, perish, vary, shame, sing, run, man, woman, out, right, loyal, legal, worth, grand, attract, teach, try, instruct, flower, sulphur, irk, value, minister, boor, mountain, glad, crime, credit, retain, change, wonder, Belgium, Italy, Spain, pepper, sorrow, strike, sore, sole, fable, drink, service, picture, vice, people, beggar.

3. *Make verbs from* equal, glory, white, regular, colony, dark, wreath, advice, weak, human, slack, grass, deep, organ, earth, house, nerve, speck, stride, sooth, scum, joy, fuse, false, fast, drink, drop, dew, deity, fraud, Christ, cede, cave, camp, calf, moan, battle, ban, scribe, arm, firm, head, fright, hap, new, pell (skin), quit, friend, strong, power, legal, house, gulf, face, both, hand, verse, clean, friend, duke, form, bower.

LATIN PREFIXES.

N.B.—Many of the prefixes have lost much of their original force and meaning, so that the correct definition of a word does not always include the original meaning of its prefix.

A-, Ab-, Abs-, *away from*; as *avert* (to turn from); *absolve* (to loose from); *abstract* (to draw from)[*ab-* is the opposite of *ad-*].

A-, Ac-, Ad-, &c., *to, at*; as *aspire* (to breathe to; to pant after); *accede* (to go to; to assent); *adhere* (to stick to); *advert* (to turn to); *affect* (to do to; to act upon); *aggregate* (to bring to or together; as a flock); *allure* (to entice to); *annex* (to tie to; to affix); *appeal* (to call to); *arrest* (to stop); *assume* (to take to oneself); *attract* (to draw to). [The consonant in this prefix accommodates or assimilates itself to the letter following.]

Ambi-, Amb-, Am-, *round about, both*; as *ambiguous* (admitting of two meanings); *ambition* (a going about, especially to solicit votes; desire of power); *amputate* (to cut round or off); *ambient* (going about).

Ante-, *before*; *antemeridian* (before midday or noon); *anticipate* (to take before; to forestall); *ancestor* [Fr. from Lat. *antecessor*] (one that goes before; a forefather).

Bis-, Bi-, *twice*; as *biscuit* (lit. bread *twice* baked); *bilateral* (having two sides); *bissextile* (twice sixth; leap-year, so called because formerly the *sixth* day before the Calends of March, that is, Feb. 24, was reckoned twice in leap-year).

Circum-, Circu-, *round about*; *circumjacent* (lying round about); *circuitous* (going round about); *circumscribe* (to write around; to limit); *circumspect* (looking round; prudent).

Cis-, *on this side*; as *cisalpine* (on this side the Alps, *i.e.* the Roman side); *cismontane* (on this side the mountains).

Com-, *together, with*; as *commingle* (to mix together). The final consonant of this prefix accommodates itself to the letter following, so we have,—*coeval* (of the same age); *cognate* (born together; born of same family); *collate* (to bring together; to compare); *connect* (to tie together); *corrode* (to gnaw away). In this word, as in many others, the prefix rather intensifies the meaning of the root than adds its own meaning to it. Compare 'unloose,' 'denude,' 'oblige.'

Contra-, Centro-, Counter-, against; as *contravene* (to come against; to hinder); *controvert* (to turn against; to oppose); *counterpoise* (to weigh against, or on the opposite side); *countermand* (to revoke an order).

De-, down, away, from; as *deduce* (to draw from, as an inference); *deduct* (to take from, as an abatement); *descend* (to climb down); *denude* (to make bare or naked: *de-* intensive).

Dis-, asunder, in two; as *dissolve* (to loose asunder); *disyllabic* (of two syllables). *Dis-* often has the force of a negative or privative, as *disservice* (the opposite of service; injury); *dissonant* (not agreeing in sound); *dispraise* (to blame).

Ex-, E-, out of, from; as *except* (to take out; to exclude); *eject* (to throw out); *efface* (to destroy the face; to rub out); *escheat* (that which falls out; land lapsing to the State for want of an heir). *Note.*—Where *ex-* takes the form of *ef-* or *es-*, it comes to us through the French.

Extra-, beyond, on the outside; as *extravagant* (wandering beyond bounds; excessive); *extraordinary* (beyond ordinary; unusual); *extra-mural* (without or beyond the walls of a city).

In-, before adjectives, and words formed from adjectives, generally means not; as *innocent* (not hurtful); *invalid* (not sound; not strong); '*invaluable*' (not valuable; that is, not admitting of valuation; too precious to be valued). The consonant accommodates or assimilates itself to the letter following, as in *illegal* (not legal); *immature* (not ripe); *irresistible* (not to be resisted); *ignoble* (not noble; mean).

In-, in verbs, and words derived from verbs, means in, into, or upon; as *include* (to shut in); *incorporate* (to form into a body); *incur* (to run into; to bring on); *imminent* (projecting upon; impending). *Note.*—In words coming through the French, *in-* often takes the form of *en-*, as *enthrone*, *enjoy*, *ensue*; or *em-*, as *embrace*, *empower*.

Inter-, between, in the midst of; as *interjection* (something thrown between; a word not grammatically connected with a sentence); *interlunar* (between moons; the time between old and new moon).

Intra-, within; as *intramural* (within the walls, as of a city).

Intro-, within, into; as *introvert* (to turn inwards); *introduce* (to lead in); *intromit* (to send within; to admit).

Juxta-, near; as *juxtaposit* (to place near).

Non-, *not*; as *nonsense* (that which has no sense); *nonsuit* (failure of a suit at law); *noupareil* (a thing without an equal).

Ob-, *in the way of, against*; as *obstruct* (to pile against; to block up); *oblige* (to bind; to constrain; *ob-* intensive). By assimilation we have *occur* (to run towards; to happen); *offend* (to strike against; to displease); *omit* (to send away; to let go; to leave out); *oppress* (to press against; to use harshly).

Pene-, *almost*; as *peninsula* (almost an island); *penumbra* (partial shadow); *penult* (almost last; last but one).

Per-, *through, thoroughly*; as *permeate* (to go through); *permanent* (continuing through; lasting); *perpetual* (going through; never ceasing); *pellucid* (thoroughly clear). Through the French we get *pardon* (to give thoroughly; to forgive).

Pol-, Por-, *towards*; *pollute* (to overflow; to defile; to foul); *portend* (to stretch towards; to indicate the future).

Post-, *after, behind*; as *postscript* (something written after or at the end); *postdate* (to date after the real time); *post-obit* (a bond payable after death); *postpone* (to put after; to defer).

Pre-, *before or above*; as *predict* (to say or declare beforehand); *premature* (before ripe; before the proper time); *preside* (to sit before or above; to direct); *prevent* (to come or go before; to hinder); *prevail* (to be very powerful; to overcome).

Preter-, *beyond, past*; as *preternatural* (beyond what is natural); *preterit* (gone by; the past tense); *pretermit* (to send past; to pass by); *preterist* (one who thinks most of the past).

Pro-, *instead of, forth, forward*; *pronoun* (a word used instead of a noun); *prophet* (one who speaks forth, or on behalf of); *proscribe* (to write forth; to publish names of persons outlawed); *protrude* (to thrust forward); *promote* (to move forward; to advance). In words from the French, *pro-* takes the form of *pur-* or *pour-*, as in '*purpose*,' '*pourtray*.'

Re-, Red-, *back, again*; as *respond* (to promise back; to reply); *resume* (to take back); *recur* (to run back; to happen again); *redeem* (to buy back); *redound* (to roll back, as a wave). *Re-* sometimes only intensifies the meaning of what it is added to, as in '*recommend*' (to commend; to praise); '*refrigerate*' (to make cold); *redolent* (fragrant; odorous).

Retro-, *backward*; as *retrograde* (going backward); *retrospect* (act of looking back); *retrovert* (to turn back).

Se-, Sed-, *away, aside, without*; as *secede* (to go away); *seclude* (to shut apart); *segregate* (to set apart from the flock; to separate); *secure* (without care); *sedition* (a going apart).

Semi-, *half*; as *semitone* (a half tone); *semicircle* (a half circle); *semifluid* (imperfectly fluid).

Sine-, *without*; as *sinecure* (without care; an office or benefice without work).

Sub-, *under, from under, up, after*; *subaltern* (under another; subordinate); *subaqueous* (lying under water); *subterranean* (underground); *subsequent* (following after). By accommodation we have—*suspect* (to look at covertly; to mistrust); *succumb* (to lie down under); *suffix* (something fixed after; an affix or postfix); *suggest* (to carry under; to hint); *summon* (to warn secretly; to call); *support* (to bear up); *surrogate* (a deputy); *sustain* (to hold up); *suspend* (to hang underneath).

Subter-, *under, secretly*; as *subterfuge* (a secret escape; an artifice for escape or concealment).

Super-, *over, above, beyond*; as *superficies* (the upper face or surface); *superincumbent* (lying above); *superlative* (carried above others; superior to others); *supervisor* (overseer). *Ncte.*—In words that come to us through the French, *super-* takes the form of *sur-*, as in *surprise, surpass, surcease, surfeit*.

Supra-, *above, over*; as *supramundane* (above the world).

Trans-, Tra-, *across, beyond*; as *transfer, translate, transport* (to carry across); *traverse*, doublet of 'transverse' (*adj.*, lying across; *verb*, to cross); *trespass* (to pass beyond).

Ultra-, *beyond*; as *ultramarine* (beyond the sea, a colour so called in reference either to the place from which derived, or to the blue colour of the sea); *ultramontane* (beyond the mountains, that is, the Alps; used to denote extreme views as to the temporal authority of the Pope).

Vice-, *instead of*; *viceroi* (one in place of a king); *vicegerent* (a person acting for another); *viscount* (Fr. one in place of a count or an earl: a nobleman next below an earl).

EXERCISES ON LATIN PREFIXES.

1. Give three words compounded with ob-, pre-, trans-, subter-; and their meanings.

2. Give words compounded of ex-, ultra-, pro-, ambi-, contra-

3. Give meaning of Latin prepositions ad-, sub-, super-, pre-, retro-, and show how their meaning may be traced in 'arrogate,' 'support,' 'superior,' 'prevent,' 'retrospective.'

4. Given the following Latin roots and their meanings, deduce the meanings of the given derivatives:—

ROOTS.	MEANINGS.	DERIVATIVES.
Cedo, cessus	<i>I go, I yield, given up</i>	accede, antecedent, concede, exceed, intercede, precede, proceed, secede, succeed, retrocede.
Capio, captus	<i>I take hold, taken</i>	incapable, recapture, accept, susceptible, receptacle, intercept, precept, anticipate, recipient. [creet.
Cerno, cretus	<i>I judge, judged</i>	discern, concern, discreet, indis-
Cito	<i>I call, I rouse</i>	excite, incite, recite, excitation.
Clamo	<i>I cry out</i>	acclaim, exclaim, proclaim, reclaim, declaim, disclaim.
Claudo, clausus	<i>I shut, shut</i>	exclude, include, preclude, conclude, seclude, enclose, recluse.
Clino	<i>I bend</i>	decline, incline, recline, declination.
Cor, cordis	<i>the heart</i>	accord, concord, discord, record.
Credo	<i>I believe</i>	accredit, incredible, discredit.
Cresco	<i>I grow</i>	decrease, increase, excrescence.
Cubo	<i>I lie down</i>	incubus, incubate, recumbent, incumbent, superincumbent.
[cumbo, in comp.]		
Curro, cursus	<i>I run, run</i>	concur, incur, recur, occur, dis-
Dico, dictus	<i>I speak, spoken</i>	course, concourse, intercourse.
Dignus	<i>worthy</i>	predict, contradict, interdict, in-
Duco, ductus	<i>I lead, led</i>	indignity, condign. [dict.
		conduce, induce, induct, produce,
		introduce, reduce, seduce, adduce,
		deduce, educe, educate, superin-
		duce, abduce, traduce, conduit.
Emo, emptus	<i>I buy, bought</i>	redeem, exempt, pre-emption.
Facies	<i>the face</i>	deface, efface, surface, superficial.
Facio, factus	<i>I make, made</i>	affect, perfect, defect, disaffection,
		counterfeit, suffice, effect, infect,
		efficient, surfeit.
Fero	<i>I carry</i>	confer, defer, infer, prefer, refer,
		circumference, offer, proffer.
Fixus	<i>fixed</i>	affix, transfix, prefix, postfix.
Flecto, flectus	<i>I bend, bent</i>	deflect, circumflex, infect, reflect.
Frango, fractus	<i>I break, broken</i>	diffraction, infraction, refrangible,
Fugio	<i>I flee</i>	infrangible, refract, infringe,
		refuge, subterfuge, centrifugal.

ROOTS.	MEANINGS.	DERIVATIVES.
Fundo, fusus	<i>I pour, poured</i>	refund, infuse, confuse, confound.
Gradior, gressus	<i>to step, to go, having stepped</i>	progress, retrograde, aggressive, ingress, degrade, egress, congress.
Grex, gregis	<i>a flock</i>	congregate, aggregate, egregious.
Hæreo, hæsus	<i>I stick, stuck.</i>	adhere, cohere, cohesive, inhere.
Humus	<i>the ground</i>	exhume, inhume, posthumous.
Itum	<i>gone</i>	exit, circuit, sedition, transit.
Jaceo	<i>I lie</i>	adjacent, circumjacent, interjacent.
Jacio, jactus	<i>I throw, thrown</i>	ejaculate, inject, reject, subject, adjective, project, interjection.
Jungo, junctus	<i>I join, joined</i>	conjunction, disjunctive, subjunc- tive, injunction, rejoin, subjoin.
Latus	<i>carried</i>	translate, elate, collate, oblate, dilate, prolate, relate, superlative.
Locus	<i>a place</i>	allocate, dislocate, collocate.
Ludo	<i>I play, I de- ceive</i>	prelude, interlude, delude, elude, allude, illude, collude.
Luo	<i>I wash</i>	ablution, dilute, diluvial, alluvial.
Maturus	<i>ripe</i>	immature, premature. [merse.
Mergo	<i>I plunge</i>	emerge, submerge, immerge, im-
Migro	<i>I remove</i>	emigrate, immigrate, transmigrate.
Mineo	<i>I hang, I pro- ject</i>	prominent, eminent, imminent, pre-eminent.
Mitto, missus	<i>I send, sent</i>	commit, intermit, permit, remit, transmit, pretermit, dismiss.
Mons	<i>a mountain</i>	amount, promontory, surmount, ultramontane, intermontane.
Natura	<i>nature</i>	unnatural, preternatural, superna-
Natus	<i>born</i>	cognate, innate. [tural.
Necto, nexus	<i>I tie, tied</i>	annex, connect, disconnect.
Nuntio	<i>I tell</i>	announce, denounce, enunciate, pronounce, renounce.
Ordo	<i>order</i>	disorder, inordinate, subordinate, insubordinate, extraordinary.
Pareo	<i>I appear</i>	apparent, disappear, transparent, semi-transparent, apparition.
Pello, pulsus	<i>I drive, driven</i>	expel, repel, repulse, dispel, com- pel, impel, propel, propulsion.
Pendeo	<i>I hang</i>	depend, suspend, append, impend.
Plaudo	<i>I clap, I praise</i>	applaud, explode.
Plico	<i>I fold</i>	complicate, explicate, implicate, implicit, explicit, supplicate.
Pono, positus	<i>I place, placed</i>	depone, postpone, apposite, com- ponent, compost, compound, de- posit, exponent, expound, impost, opponent, opposite. ¹

¹ Compose, depose, dispose, expose, impose, interpose, oppose, pro-
pose, repose, suppose, &c., come from Fr. *poser*, to place, set (*Skeat*).

ROOTS.	MEANINGS.	DERIVATIVES.
Pondus	<i>a weight</i>	preponderate, imponderable.
Porto	<i>I carry</i>	depart, export, import, report, transport, purport, support.
Precor	<i>I pray</i>	deprecate, imprecate.
Prehendo	<i>I take</i>	apprehend, misapprehend, comprehend, reprehend, impregnable.
Puto	<i>I prune, I reckon, I reflect</i>	amputate, compute, depute, dispute, impute, repute, disrepute.
Rogo	<i>I ask, I propose a law</i>	abrogate, interrogate, derogate, arrogate, prerogative, prorogue.
Scando	<i>I climb</i>	ascend, descend, condescend.
Scribo, scriptus	<i>I write, written</i>	ascribe, describe, postscript, subscribe, superscribe, circumscribe.
Seco, sectus	<i>I cut, cut</i>	bisect, dissect, insect, intersect.
Sequor	<i>I follow</i>	consequent, subsequent.
Sisto	<i>I stop, I stand</i>	assist, consist, desist, persist, resist.
Solvo	<i>I loose</i>	absolve, dissolve, resolve.
Specio, spectus	<i>I see, I look, seen</i>	aspect, despise, inspect, circumspect, retrospect, introspection.
Spiro	<i>I breathe</i>	aspire, expire, respire, suspire, perspire, transpire, inspire, conspire.
Struo, structus	<i>I build, built</i>	construct, instruct, destroy, substructure, superstructure, construe.
Sumo	<i>I take</i>	assume, consume, presume, resume, unassuming.
Surgo, surrectus	<i>I rise, risen</i>	insurgent, resurrection, resource, insurrection.
Tego, tectus	<i>I cover, covered</i>	integument, protect, detect.
Teneo, tentus	<i>I hold, held</i>	contain, detain, continent, untenable, sustain, retain, abstain.
Traho, tractus	<i>I draw, drawn</i>	contract, detract, distract, extract, protract, retract, subtract, subtrahend, abstract, intractable.
Vado	<i>I go</i>	evade, invade, pervade.
Velo	<i>I cover</i>	unveil, reveal, develop, envelop.
Venio	<i>I come</i>	advent, convene, event, invent, prevent, intervene, subvention, supervene, covenant, contravene.
Verto	<i>I turn</i>	avert, averse, convert, converse, diverse, divert, inverse, invert, introvert, pervert, revert, retrovert, subvert, controvert.
Vinco, victus	<i>I conquer, conquered</i>	convince, evince, invincible, convict, evict, province, vanquish.
Voco	<i>I call</i>	convoke, invoke, provoke, revoke, irrevocable, advocate, avocation.

GREEK PREFIXES.

Amphi-, *both, round about*; as *amphibious* (having double life; living either in air or water); *amphitheatre* (a circular or oval theatre enclosing an arena).

An-, A-, *not, without*; as *anarchy* (want of government); *atom* (indivisible particle); *ambrosia* (lit. immortality; food conferring immortality); *anonymous* (nameless).

Ana-, An-, *up, back*; as *anatomy* (cutting up; art of dissecting); *analyse* (to loosen up; to separate into component parts); *aneurism* (a widening up or dilatation of an artery); *anachronism* (lit. backward time; an error in regard to past time); *anagram* (a change in a word by transposing letters).

Anti-, *against, opposite to*; as *antipathy* (a feeling against; dislike); *antipodes* (those whose feet are opposite; persons separated by half the earth's circumference); *Antarctic* (opposite the Arctic); *antidote* (that which counteracts; a remedy).

Apo-, *off, from, away*; as *apostasy* (a standing away; abandonment of religion or party); *apology* (speech to ward off attack; a defence); *apologue* (a moral tale; a fable).

Cata-, Cath-, Cat-, *down, throughout*; as *cataract* (a rushing down = a waterfall); *catalogue* (a counting down = a list); *cataclysm* (a washing down = a deluge); *catholic* (through the whole = universal); *catechise* (to sound down = to question).

Dia-, *two, through, across*; *diameter* (the measure through); *digraph* (two letters sounded as one); *diaphragm* (a fence across = a partition); *dialogue* (a conversation between two); *diatonic* (proceeding through tones).

Dys-, *ill, difficult*; as *dyspepsy* (difficult digestion); *dysentery* (illness of the entrails or bowels).

Ec-, Ex-, *out of, from*; as *eccentric* (from the centre); *eclectic* (choosing out); *exodus* (a going out); *ecstasy* (a standing aside; a state in which the mind stands out of, or is unconscious of, sensible things); *exoteric* (external; public).

En-, Em-, *in, on*; as *energy* (working power; *en-* intensive); *endemic* (in the people = peculiar to a people or district, as a disease); *emphasis* (a making clear, as by stress of voice); *empiric* (resting on trial or experiment).

Epi-, *on, during*; as *epitaph* (inscription on a tomb);

epidemic on a whole people ; general) ; *epitome* (a cutting = an abridgment) ; *epithet* (something added on ; an adjective).

Eso-, in, into ; *esoteric* (inner ; private ; reserved for a few).

Eu-, well, good ; as *euphony* (agreeable sound) ; *eupepsy* (good digestion) ; *eulogy* (a speaking well of) ; *evangel* (good news) ; *euphemism* (a pleasant name for a disagreeable thing).

Hemi-, half ; as *hemisphere* (a half sphere) ; *hemistich* (a half line of poetry). Compare Latin 'semi.'

Hyper-, over, above, beyond ; as *hypercritical* (over critical) ; *hyperborean* (beyond the north wind = belonging to the extreme north) ; *hyperbole* (an exaggerated expression).

Hypo-, under ; as *hypocrisy* (acting of a part ; pretence to virtue) ; *hypothesis* (something placed under ; a supposition)

Meta-, Met-, over, after, change ; as *metaphor* (something carried over ; a transference of meaning) ; *metamorphose* (to change the form) ; *metonymy* (change of name).

Mono-, single ; as *monograph* (a writing on one subject) ; *monolith* (a column of a single stone) ; *monomania* (madness on one subject) ; *monocular* (one-eyed).

No-, not ; as *nepenthe* (sorrow-remover ; drug to relieve pain).

Pan-, all ; as *panacea* (a heal-all ; a universal medicine) ; *pantheon* (a temple to all gods) ; *pantomime* (a mimic of all ; mimicry ; dumb show) ; *Pandemonium* (palace of all demons).

Para-, Par-, beside ; as *parable* (a placing beside ; a comparison) ; *parallel* (side by side) ; *paraphrase* (a parallel speech — that is, one giving the same sense in other words).

Peri-, round, about ; as *perimeter* (measurement round ; circumference) ; *period* (a going round ; a recurring interval of time) ; *periphrase*, or *periphrasis* (a roundabout way of speaking).

Pro-, before ; as *prologue* (something spoken before ; preface) ; *programme* (something written beforehand showing order of proceedings). [See Latin *pro*.]

Pros-, to, towards ; *proselyte* (one who has come over to a religion or opinion ; a convert) ; *prosody* (lit. a song to music ; the laws of versification).

Syn-, Sym-, together, with ; as *syntax* (ordering of words together ; correct arrangement of words) ; *sympathy* (feeling with another) ; *synchronal* (happening together, or at the same time) ; *syllable* (letters taken together to form one sound) ; *system* (anything formed of parts placed together).

ENGLISH PREFIXES.

A- [= A.S. *an, on*], *at, on, in*; as *abed, abaft, abeam, afield, ashore, ajar, aground, ahead*. (Retains full form in *anent, anon, anvil*.)

A- [= A.S. *d-*], *out, from, up*; as *arise, arouse, awake, away*.

A- [= A.S. *and-*], *over, against*; as *along, abreast*.

A- [= A.S. *of*], *of, from*; as *anew, adown, akin, athirst*.

A- [= A.S. *ge-*, = M.E. *y-* or *i-*]; as *afford, aware, enough*.

A- [= A.S. *æt*], *at*; as *ado*.

A- is intensive = 'very,' in *acold, ashamed, aweary*.

[The meaning of *a-* has become generally vague.]

An- (from A.S. *and-*), *against, in return*; as *answer* (to swear against, as in a trial; to reply to).

At-, *at, near*; as *atone* (to make at-one; to reconcile); *against, as twit* (to reproach).

Be-, *by, beside, before, make*; *bedim, bespeak, behalf, becalm, bereave, belay, belabour, bethink*. In *beseech, besprinkle, bespatter, &c.*, *be-* is intensive; in *behead* it is privative.

En-, **Em-** (strictly a French prefix derived from Latin *in-*, but it is often prefixed to English words, and may be regarded as a doublet of O.E. *in-, im-*), *in*; as *enshrine, enslave, entreat, embank, embody*.

For-, *through, away*; as *forbid, forbear, forsake, forget, forgive, forlorn, forsooth, forego* (should have been 'forgo').

Fore-, *before*; *forebode, foretell, forestall, foresail, forearm*. (*Foreclose* and *forfeit* are not examples of English *fore-*, but come to us through the French from the Latin.)

Forth-, *forwards*; *forthcoming, forthgoing, forthwith*.

Fro-, *averse to, from*; *froward, frowardly, frowardness*.

Gain-, *against*; as *gainsay* (to speak against; to controvert).

I-, or **Y-**, sign of perfect participle; as *iwis* (= truly: obsolete), *yclept* (called), *handiwork, handicraft*.

In-, **im-**, *in, on, to make*; *income, inward, imbitter, impound*. (Interchangeable in many cases with French *en-, em-*, derived from Latin 'In-' into, which see).

Mis-, *wrong, ill*; *mistake, misdeed, misbehave, mislead*. [In words from the French *mis-* represents *mes-* from Lat. *minus* (less); as *mischief, mischance, miscarriage, misalliance, misgovern, misadventure, miscount, miscreant, misnomer*.]

N-, *not* (represents O.E. negative *ne*); as *never*, *neither*, *nay*, *none*, *nothing*, *nobody*.

Off-, *off*, *from*; as *offspring*, *offshoot*, *offset*, *offing*, *off-scouring*, *offal* (= off-fall).

On-, *on*; as *onset*, *onslaught*, *onlooker*, *onward*. (See *a-*.)

Out-, **Ut-**, *out*, *beyond*; *outbid*, *outbreak*, *outburst*, *outcast*, *outlaw*, *outspread*, *outwit*, *outdo*, *outmost*, *utmost*, *utter*, *utmost*. (Compare expression, 'out-Herod Herod.')

Over-, *over*, *above*; *overarch*, *overseer*, *overawe*, *overdose*, *overhaul*, *overflow*, *overmuch*, *overhand*, *overcoat*.

Thorough-, *through*; *thoroughbred*, *thoroughfare*, *thoroughgoing*, *thoroughpaced*, *throughout*.

To-, *to*, *on this*; *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *to-night*, *toward*, *together* (gathered to).

Un-, *not*, *back*; *unbar*, *undress*, *untie*, *unlock*, *unfold*, *undo*, *unable*, *unclean*, *unhappy*, *unrest*.

Under-, *under*, *below*; *under-rate*, *understand*, *undershot*, *undergo*, *underlet*, *underhand*, *undergrowth*.

Up-, *up*; *upbraid*, *uphill*, *upland*, *uproot* *upset*, *upstart*.

Well-, *well*; *welfare*, *well-meant*, *well-bred*, *well-behaved*.

With-, *from*, *against*, *with*; *withdraw*, *withstand*, *withal*, *within*, *withhold*, *without*, *withsay*.

In the following table the Latin, Greek, and English prefixes of similar signification are placed opposite each other.

English.	Latin.	Greek.	Signification.
A	Ad, ac, af, al, at, ag, &c.	Epi, ep, en, em	to, on, upon, in
Be	Ambi, am, circum	Peri	round, about, make
En, em	In, im	En, em	in, into, on
Fore	Ante, pre	Pro	before
Over	Super, extra	Hyper	above, too high
Out	Trans, ultra	Meta, met	beyond, change
With	Contra, ob, op, of, &c.	Anti, ant	against, opposition
Un	In, il, ir, im, ig, &c.	A, an	not, without
—	Con, co, col, cog, com	Syn, syl, sym	together, with
—	De	Cata	down
—	Juxta	Para	nigh to, beside
—	Per, pel	Dia	through
—	Re	Ana	back, again
—	Sub, subter, suc	Hypo	under, beneath

AFFIXES, POSTFIXES, OR SUFFIXES.

E., Old English F., French; L., Latin; F.L., through French from Latin; Gr., Greek; It., Italian.

NOUN SUFFIXES.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -an, L. -ant, L. -ar, L. -ard, E. -ary, L. -ate, L. -ee, F.L. -eer, F.L. -ent, L. -er, E. -ist, L. -ite, L. -ive, F.L. -or, F.L. -ster, E. -ess, F.L. 	<i>Person or one who acts; as,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> artisan, publican, librarian, musician. communicant, tyrant, servant, assistant. scholar, beggar, liar, templar. dotard, steward, drunkard, coward. adversary, secretary, missionary. advocate, apostate, magistrate. absentee, devotee, legatee, nominee. auctioneer, engineer, charioteer agent, regent, student, patient. speaker, sufferer, partaker, baker (masc.) organist, linguist, evangelist. favourite, Levite, bedlamite. operative, fugitive, captive. governor, inspector, visitor (masculine). gamester, songster, spinster. murderess, empress, countess (fem.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -cle, L. -cule, L. -et, F.L. -ie, E. -let, F. -ling, E. -kin, E. -ock, E. -ule, L. 	<i>Diminution or endearment; as,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> particle, article, canticle. animalcule, reticule. eaglet, circlet, islet, locket, floweret. Willie, dearie, lassie. streamlet, ringlet, eaglet, hamlet. darling, gosling, seedling, duckling. lambkin, bodkin, mannikin. hillock, hummock, bullock. globule, glandule, pustule, granule.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -acy, -cy, F.L. -ade, F. -age, F.L. -ance, F.L. -ancy, F.L. -ary, L. -ence, F.L. -ency, F.L. -head, E. -hood, E. -ice, F.L. -men, L. -ment, F.L. 	<i>Place, thing, act of, or state of being; as,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intimacy, accuracy, obstinacy, infancy. crusade, escapade, salad, tornado. voyage, courage, bondage, hermitage. distance, hindrance, variance, ignorance. constancy, brilliancy, vacancy. granary, estuary, library, diary. influence, consistence, preference. decency, clemency, fluency, currency. Godhead. manhood, childhood, widowhood. notice, service, practice. regimen, acumen. contentment, enjoyment, defilement.

<p>-mony, L. -ness, E. -ory, L. -ry, L. -ship, E. -ion, -on, L -sion, L. -tion, L. -th, E. -tude, L. -ty, F.L. -y, F.L. -ure, L.</p>	<p>Place, thing, act of, or state of being; as,</p>	<p>parsimony, harmony, patrimony. rudeness, boldness, blindness. factory, armory, directory, depository. victory, rivalry, nursery, vestry. lordship, clerkship, hardship. creation, confusion, reason. commission, vision, derision, decision. completion, reformation, contrition. truth, strength, sloth, length, health. latitude, altitude, magnitude, gratitude. solidity, polarity, cruelty, dignity. agony, anarchy, anatomy, perjury, infamy. departure, verdure, agriculture, capture.</p>
<p>-craft, E., <i>strength, skill</i> ; bookcraft, kingcraft, witchcraft. -dom, E., <i>rank, state, place</i> ; as, earldom, kingdom, Christendom. -escence, -nce, F.L., <i>state of growing</i> ; as, effervescence, con- valescence, putrescence, quiescence, distance. -ics, Gr., <i>art, science</i> ; as, ethics, politics, optics, mechanics. -ide F., <i>compound of</i> ; oxide, chloride, sulphide, bromide. -ism, -asm, L., <i>doctrine ; an idiom</i> ; as, Calvinism, paganism, Scotticism, enthusiasm, pleonasm. -ric, E., <i>rule, power, office</i> ; as, bishopric, archbishopric. -tide, E., <i>time or event</i> ; as, eventide, noontide, Whitsuntide.</p>		

ADJECTIVE SUFFIXES.

<p>-ac, L. -al, L. -an, -ain, L. -ane, L. -ar, L. -ary, L. -ese, It. -ian, L. -ic, L. -ical, L. -id, L. -ile, L. -ine, L. -ory, L.</p>	<p>Of or belonging to ; as,</p>	<p>demoniac, elegiac, prosodiac. annual, carnal, ethereal, parental. European, human, sylvan, certain. humane, urbane, mundane. angular, globular, lunar, solar. primary, temporary, military. Chinese, Maltese, Japanese, Cingalese. Christian, agrarian, Stygian. arctic, monastic, apostolic, chivalric. poetical, alphabetical, critical. florid, liquid, timid, vivid, tepid, acid. fertile, servile, infantile, Gentile. saline, canine, masculine, divine. transitory, cursory, introductory.</p>
<p>-ful, E. -ose, L. -ous, L. -ate, F.L. -some, E. -y, E.</p>	<p>Full of ; as,</p>	<p>joyful, beautiful, hopeful, bountiful. verbose, jocose, operose. luminous, zealous, populous. compassionate, affectionate. frolicsome, gamesome, troublesome. wealthy, flowery, knotty.</p>

- able, L. } *May* or { eatable, portable, movable.
 -ible, L. } *can be* ; { visible, audible, credible, flexible.
 -ile, L. } *as,* { flexile, fragile, textile.
- ly, E. } *Like* or { earthly, worldly, brotherly, homely.
 -like, E. } *resembling* ; { warlike, saintlike, childlike.
 -ish, E. } *as,* { foolish, childish, knavish.
- ant, L. } *State of* { verdant, arrogant, pliant, militant.
 -ent, L. } *being* ; { absent, adjacent, dependent.
 -ate, F.L. } *as,* { private, corporate, accurate.
- aceous, L., *consisting of* ; as farinaceous, crustaceous, predaceous.
- acious, L., *full of* ; as, audacious, contumacious, capacious.
- en, E., *made of* ; as, wooden, hempen, wheaten, golden.
- escent, L., *growing, becoming* ; as, convalescent, putrescent.
- ish, E., *little, somewhat* ; as, brownish, whitish, greenish.
- ive, F.L., *having power* ; as, persuasive, creative, destructive.
- less, E., *without* ; as, heartless, hopeless, penniless, artless.
- ty, E., *ten to be multiplied* ; as sixty.
- ward, *in the direction of* ; as, inward, outward, downward.

VERBAL SUFFIXES.

- ate, F.L. } *To make* ; { animate, regulate, facilitate, permeate.
 -en, E. } *as,* { sweeten, darken, fasten, shorten, whiten.
 -fy, F.L. } { sanctify, magnify, glorify, pacify.
 -ish, F.L. } { finish, publish, stablish, demolish.
 -ise (-ize), F. Gr. } { equalise, colonise, exercise, civilise, fertilise, tranquillise.

ADVERBIAL SUFFIXES.

- forth, E., *forward* ; as, henceforth, thenceforth.
- ling, E., *way, manner* ; as, darkling, sideling.
- long, E., ,, ,, as, sidelong, headlong.
- ly, E., *like* ; as, foolishly, naturally, joyfully, kindly.
- meal, E., *time* ; as, piecemeal (= a piece at a time).
- ward, -wards, E., *in the direction of* ; as, homeward, heavenward, outwards, backwards.
- ways, -way, E., *manner* ; as, always, noways, straightway.
- wise, E., *way, manner* ; as, likewise, lengthwise, otherwise.

EXERCISES ON WORD BUILDING.

1. Select the verbs derived from the first six Latin roots (p. 37) and form nouns from them, arranged in three classes: (1) those that may be used as nouns without any change of form, as 'discredit'; (2) those that make nouns by simple addition of a suffix, as 'discern' (*v.*), 'discerner' (*c. n.*), 'discernment' (*abs. n.*); and (3) those that require some omission or internal change as well as the addition of a suffix; as 'accede' (*v.*), 'accession' (*n.*), 'accessory' (*adj. and n.*).¹

2. Select the adjectives from the Latin derivatives (p. 153) and form nouns from them.

3. State how adverbs may be formed from nouns, adjectives, or other adverbs, and give illustrative examples.

4. Show how adjectives may be formed from nouns, and give examples different from those given above.

5. Show how abstract nouns are formed from concrete ones.

6. Give examples of two nouns formed from one verb, and show how the nouns differ in meaning and application.

7. Give examples of nouns and adjectives used as verbs without any change of form.

8. Give six English nouns with correlative Latin adjectives.

9. Give examples of duplicate adjectives, English and Latin, as 'bodily' and 'corporeal.'

10. What do you understand by words coming to us from the Latin through the French? Give examples.

11. In some cases we have derived words directly from the Latin, and doublets of them from the Latin through the French. Give examples, and show what difference we make in their use and application.

12. *Form abstract nouns* from potent, adverse, confess, operate, conspire, parent, knight, supreme, curate, urgent, resist, flatter, weary, current, miser, priest, excel, pirate, moist, please, distant, repent, boy, slave, modest, happy, man, delicate, hero,

¹ It will be good practice for the pupil to go quite through the derivatives in the same way, and, further, to discriminate between the abstract and concrete nouns. It is important, too, that where we have doublet forms derivatively the same, the difference of application be understood, as 'induce' and 'induct'; 'infraction' and 'infringement'; 'corporal' and 'corporeal'; 'rector' and 'regent.'

depend, captive, broad, ample, apt, rely, peer, deep, dark, flatter, honest, vassal, perform, brave, expose, clement, apprentice, acrid, atone, abhor, ample, putrid, carry, divine.

13. *Form concrete nouns* from conspire, flatter, perform, account, drunk, adverse, potent, study, operate, confess, spin, adhere, offer, succeed, eject, collect, preside, correspond, drama, credit, pun, assail, emit, private, travel, flower, spin, lag, beg, serve, finance, satire, represent, note, claim, magic, grammar.

14. *Form nouns denoting jurisdiction or office* from lady, earl, bishop, elector, clerk, tutor, protector, fellow, rector, curate, master, marquis, Christian, steward, major, captain, mayor, sheriff, primate, magistrate, viceroy, patriarch.

15. *Form nouns denoting the act of doing* from explain, rebel, expel, ascend, emend, promote, amend, defend, subvert, concede, repel, confound, invest, divide, add, convert, move, explain, precede, succeed, extend, represent, conserve, command, protest, compound, analyse, prove, practise, rectify.

16. *What are the diminutives of* grain, ice, hill, pipe, leaf, verse, front, found, tart, globe, part, bull, lock, root, sphere, nurse, maid, lad, cat, lamb, John, duck, swan, lion?

17. *From the following words form adjectives and give their meanings*: form, infant, circle, gold, candour, honour, consul, fate, wax, angel, moment, clay, fire, oat, cube, transit, act, friend, poet, rhythm, analysis, epistle, apostle, autumn, spring, winter, languor, nonsense, joke, voice, Europe, single, planet, consolation, excess, horror, grammar, giant, serpent, promise, spirit, globe, people, muscle, sympathy, clergy, tragedy, fervour, magistrate, book, Norway, Cornwall, Lancaster, Devon, Liverpool, Portugal, humour, toil, temper, grass, plenty, fortune, pity, frolic, boy, herb, doubt, friend, people, rock, plenty, terror, imitate, divide, attend, evade, blame, crust, earth, churl, collect, persuade, consider, migrate, read, time, face.

18. *From the following form verbs and give their meanings*: equal, quick, person, glad, captive, stupid, strong, authentic, act, fertile, clear, just, long, ample, accent, signal, critic, vile, acid, arbiter, false, grief, loose, capital, summary.

19. *From the following form adverbs and give their meanings*: legal, west, easy, in, other, no, home, friendly, polite, head, dark, godly, out, straight, some, all, like, one, two, three, fore, earth.

